إهداء

إلى من سهروا الليالى....
وبذلوا الجهد ليكونوا أطباء المستقبل
إلى من سيحملون مشاعل النور ويصنعون مجد هذه الأمة
‘‘‘
إلى من يحملون الإيمان لينيروا به القلوب...
ومن يحملون العلم ليضيئوا به العقول....
‘‘‘‘
إلى جيل إيمانه بالله لا يتزعزع وعمله لا يتوقف وثقته بالله لا تضعف
إلى تلامذة ابن سينا و أحفاد ابن النفيس
إهداء إلى..... جيل النصر المنشود

MCQ

Module 4

الفرقة الأولى

إشراقة – بناء

"إن أريد إلا الإصلاح ما أستطعت"

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

إن ما بين أيديكم هو عمل متواضع بذلنا كل ما نستطيع من أجل إخراجه فى الصورة اللائقة بكم،ونرجو منكم الصفح عما قد يكون فيه من خطأ أو زلل ،متمنين لكم التوفيق،راجين من الله الأجر والمثوبة

دعاء قبل المذاكرة

اللهم إني أسألك فهم النبيين..وحفظ المرسلين والملائكة المقربين.. اللهم اجعل ألسنتنا عامرة بذكرك.. وقلوبنا بخشيتك انك على كل شي قدير.. وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل.

دعاء بعد المذاكرة

اللهم إني استودعك ما قرأت وما حفظت وما تعلمت.. فرده لي عند حاجتي إليه.. انك على كل شي قدير.. وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل.

وكل عام وأنتم إلى الله أقرب وعلى طاعته أدوم

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تحت متابعة و إشراف

فاطمة حسن البرنس

Physiology

1-Cocerning the RMP, all is wrong except:

a-Created across cell membrane of active excitable tissue due to ion migration

b- Polarized state is that of cell membrane due to flow of electric to the outer surface

c- Membrane potential of skeletal muscle fiber is greater in comparison to that of nerve fiber at resting

d-The outer surface of resting nerve fiber is of potential of value = 70 mv more (-) than its inner aspect

e- All voltage- gated ion channel are closed

2- Concerning the ionic role played during resting, all is true except:

a- K+ ions play the most important role

b- Cell membrane is permeable to all ions except the proteins

c-The outward diffusion of K+ ions by its voltage-gated channels contributes to increase the interior negativity

d- Ion migration across the cell membrane is constant till the interior (-) prevent further CL- inward diffusion

3- according to the active (Na-K) pump:

a- a Trans membrane protein showing large number of binding sites on its interior aspect

b- Inner ATPase activity is concerned to produce conformational change followed by 2 K+ pumped inside

c- Ions migrate uphill against both (concentration + electrical) gradient

e- Binding of (Na – K) to their respective binding sites is followed by activation of the inner ATPase

f- All is true

"الَّذِينَ صَبَرُواْ وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ"

4- Concerning the (Na -K) migration by pump:

a- Both of them is pumped against their electrochemical gradient

b- Both of them is pumped against their concentration geradient

c- Na +is pumped against the membrane potential d- K +is pumped along the the membrane potential

e- All is true

5- Concerning the latent period, all is wrong except:

a- Membrane excitability is zero b- Characterized by decreased membrane potential

c- Inactivation gates of voltage-gated Na channels are open

d- Leak channels of both Na + K are closed

6- Concerning the spike potential, all is wrong except:

a- composed of 2 limbs corresponding to different degrees of nerve excitability

b- Lasts for (2-4) msec with velocity of conduction = 10 m/s

c- Both (over+under) shoots are part of it

d- When the membrane is reversely polarized, the nerve shows response to stronger stimulus

e- Membrane potential becomes more (-) upon arrival of the excitation wave

7- Concerning the depolarization phase of the action potential, all is wrong except:

a- Starts slowly by activation of the K+ channels upon arrival of the wave

b- Firing level is the point at which the membrane is totally depolarized

c- Both voltage-gated (Na-K) channels are open

d- Upon its end, the membrane potential is = + 105 mv

e- Equipotential is reached when the Na+ concentration is equal at both sides of the membrane

8- Concerning the repolarization, all is wrong except:

a- membrane potential is more (-) with gradual loss of the excitability

b- Initiated rapidly till about 60 % of it, then compeleting slowly

c- To excite the nerve during it, an additional stimulus with less intensity is needed

d- Ended by closure of the K+ channels e- Followed by action of active (Na- K) pump

9- On comparison between the depolarization and repolarization of the action potential, which is true?

a- Depolarization occurs prior to repolarization within 2 different stages of the action potential

b- Depolarization and repolarization are due to the activity of their respective leak channels

c- Depolarization includes both firing level and the overshoot while the repolarization includes the undershoot

d- Depolarization is initiated rapidly, while repolarization slowly

e- Both pass through a point where membrane potential is zero

10- The only stage of the action potential where the nerve can be excited by a stimulus of lower intensity, than that of the original one, is:

a- The latent period b- The period from the firing level to the overshoot

c- From the overshoot to the end of the action potential

d- During the after depolarization e- During the after hyper polarization

11- Concerning both the (over+under) shoot, which is wrong?

a- the overshoot is part of the depolarization where nerve excitability is zero

b- The undershoot is part of the after potentials where a high threshod of stimulus is needed to excite the activated nerve

c- Membrane potential at both is far away from the resting state

d- The velocity of conduction of the nerve impulse is greater at the undershoot than the overshoot

12- Concerning the voltage -gated Na+ channels:

a- A minimal stimulus can cause their instant activation by opening their activation gates

b- Not considered the only (voltage-dependent channel) acting during the depolarization state

c- The closer the membrane potential to the firing level, the more permeability to Na ions inside

d- Along the depolarization state, they rapidly open with no effect on the nerve excitability

e- All is true

13- Concerning the descending limb of the action potential, all is true except:

a- Both (under+ over) shoots are not included

b- Starts rapidly the terminates slowly

c- Starts by inactivation of the Na+ channels by closure of their activation gates

d- Action of delayed K+ channels permits restoration of the internal (-) by its outward diffusion

14- Concerning the voltage-gated K+ channels, all is true except:

a- Activated due to closure of that for Na+

b- Of delayed nature for both closure and K+ outflux

c- It is utilised to redistribute the electrical gradient across the cell membrane

d- Acting only during the spike potential of the action potential

15- According to the energy usage at the muscular activity, all is wrong except:

a- ATP is utilized only at the contraction

b- ATP- binding sites on the heads of the myosin molecules is for its brokendown prior to (Ca+2) release

c- Energy needed at the contraction is to cause actin-myosin interaction

d- Ca-release is energy independent

e- The shorter the H-zone, the more energy used

16- Concerning the activity of the channels at the neuromuscular transmission, all is true except:

a- Ach excites a channel of a combined structure (receptor + channel)

b- Ca ions channels act causing attachment of the synaptic vesicles to the nerve membrane

c- Nerve fiber action potential directly excites the voltage-gated Na channels t the membrane of the skeletal muscle fiber

d- Ligand-gated ion channels produce unpropagated action potential which excites the voltage-gated Na+ channels producing propagated muscle action potential

e- All of the channels act along the electrochemical gradient of the transported ions

17- Concerning the acetyl choline, which is true?

a- traveling across the synaptic cleft uphill

b- Broken down by the acetyl choline esterase to (acitic acid + choline) which are reabsorbed by the sarcolemma

c- Syntheses of it from its major components consumes no energy

d- Released from the vesicles by regulated secretion

18- Concerning the strength-duration curve, all is wrong except:

a- On increasing the intensity of the stimulus above the rheobase, there will be high response

b- The response of the nerve applied to 2R is greater than when applied to 1R

c- The UT is affected by the strength of the stimulus

d- There is decrease at the minimal time of excitation in case of increasing the strength of the stimulus

e- Used to compare between the different responses of the same nerve fiber under different conditions

19- concerning the time consumed along the application of the stimulus to a single nerve

a- (UT + MT) are not affected by the strength of the stimulus = always of fixed values

b- Choranixe increases in case of high stimulus

c- The more the excitable tissue, the lesser its choranixe indicating application of lower 2R

d- UT is that needed to transmit the excitation wave of R value along the nerve fiber (excitable tissue)

e- All is true

20- Assuming we applied 2 different stimuli to 2 different nerves, what is true?

a- The nerve of lesser R is of high choranixe b- The nerve of higher R is of lesser UT

c- On increasing the intensity of the minimal stimulus for both, we will remark lower MT of both

d- The sipke potential duration of the more excitable one is shorter

ألاء الحلواني

21- Concerning the Ca ions concentration at the extracellular fluid, all is true except:

a- normally needed to adjust the voltage level of the Na channels

b- On its decreasing, it will decrease the voltage level needed to open the Na channels and so increasing the excitability

c- Is of high concentration than that at the ICF

d- Shares at the creation of the RMP

22- Concerning the K ions at the ECF:

a- lesser than than that of the ICF by about 30 times

b-on its decrease, it will make the membrane potential more (-) = increasing the RMP = decrease the excitability

c-on its increase, it lowers the threshod of stimulation

d- all of the above

23-all of these are membrane stabilizers except:

a- high acid and low base at the ECF

b- Low O2 and high CO2 at the ECF

c- High Ca ions and low Na ions at the ECF

d- High K ions at the ECF

يَاأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلاةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

24- Concerning the excitability of the nerve fiber, all is true except:

a- the more UT, the lesser the excitability

b- The more the permeability of the membrane of nerve fiber to Na ions, the lesser the threshold of stimulation = the lesser the voltage level for Na-channels opening

c- Decrease of the metabolic processes by cooling, will cause lesser energy needed by the active Na-K pump to restore the ionic distribution leading to lesser degree of excitability

d- On exposure to low temperature, the phase which cannot be bypassed by the nerve fiber is the after depolarization

25- The phase of the action potential of nerve fiber which cannot be bypassed, after exposure to very cold condition, is:

a- Depolarization
c- After depolarization
b- Repolarization
d- After hyper polarization

ألاء الحلواني

26- the changes expected to be faced by the membrane of nerve fiber , due to high ECF concentration of K+ , include all of these except :

a- membrane potential becomes less (-)
b- Threshold of stimulation becomes of lower value
c- Complete trapping of K+ at the cell
d- Sole movement of the Na+ across the cell membrane
e- High activity of the voltage – gated K+ channels

27-according to the ARP, all is true except:

a- corresponding to the period of action potential where only the active Na-K pump is acting
b- The excited nerve is blocked due to no propagation of other excitation wave whatever its strength
c- Membrane excitability is zero
d- It includes the reversal of polarity across the cell membrane of the nerve fiber

28-nerve block can be well observed at:

a- ARP
b- RRP
c- Supernormal period
d- Subnormal period

29-according to the nerve impulse, all is correct except:

a- along the nerve fiber, it has a different direction of that when the repolarization process takes place
b- Its transmission is corresponding to the Na+ influx
c- It is propagated on both directions far away from the original site of stimulation
d- The membrane potential becomes less (-) upon its production
e- The conduction of the nerve is unidirectional, while that of the nerve impulse is bidirectional

30- Concerning the conductivity of the nerve fiber, all is wrong except:

a- the action potential has a variable velocity of conduction along the whole length of nerve fiber

b- The original site of nerve stimulation is common to the end of repolarization process

c- The form of the transmitted action potential is straight current

d- The nerve impulse towards the soma will die due to depletion of synaptic vesicles at it

e- The current of the excitation wave will activate all the Na+ channels across the cell membrane

ألاء الحلواني

31-The following statements relate to the structure of muscle tissue. Which one is correct?

a) Skeletal muscle has the same structure as cardiac muscle.

b) Smooth muscle cells have no striations as they lack myosin filaments.

c) Smooth muscle has a system of T-tubules.

d) The myofibrils of skeletal muscle are surrounded by the sarcoplasmic reticulum.

32-The following statements relate to the role of Ca^{2+} in the contraction of skeletal muscle. Which one is correct?

a) The mitochondria act as a store of Ca^{2+} for the contractile process.

b) Ca^{2+} entry across the plasma membrane is important in sustaining the contraction of skeletal muscle.

c) A rise in intracellular Ca^{2+} allows actin to interact with myosin.

d) The tension of a skeletal muscle fiber is partly regulated by G proteins.

33-The maximum power developed by a skeletal muscle:

a) is independent of the initial length of the muscle.

b) Occurs with an isometric contraction.

c) Depends on the load moved by the muscle.

34-In the central nervous system (CNS):

a) White matter contains many nerve cell bodies.

b) The myelin sheaths are formed by Schwann cells.

c) The neurons are protected from changes in plasma composition.

d) The cerebrospinal fluid (csf) is an ultrafiltrate of plasma.

35-The action potential of a nerve cell:

a) Results from a large increase in the membrane permeability to sodium ions.

b) Can summate one with another.

c) May vary considerably in amplitude.

d) becomes larger as stimulus strength increases.

36-The velocity of action potential propagation:

a) is independent of an axon"s diameter.

b) Depends on the thickness of the myelin around the axon.

c) Will be unaffected if the axon becomes demyelinated.

d) is fastest in unmyelinated axons.

ألاء الحلواني

37-If a motor nerve has a conduction velocity of 70 m s^{-1} how long will it take an action potential to reach a muscle 0.75 m from the spinal cord?

a) 10.7 ms **b)** 1.07 ms

c) 14 ms **d)** 1.4 ms

38-At the neuromuscular junction:

a) The muscle membrane possesses muscarinic receptors.

b) The motor nerve endings secrete norepinephrine.

c) Curare leads to prolongation of neuromuscular transmission.

d) The motor nerve endings secrete acetylcholine.

39-Hormones

A. Are chemical regulators that are conveyed from one organ to another via the blood stream

B. May be secreted by endocrine cells.

C. May be secreted by nerve cells.

D. A and B.

E. A, B and C.

40-ATP

A. Is formed during the hydrolysis of ADP.

B. Is used by cells for the storage of energy.

C. Represents the energy “currency” of all cells.

D. A and C.

E. B and C.

قال صلى الله عليه وسلم : (عجبا لأمر المؤمن إن أمره كله له خير وليس ذلك لأحد إلا للمؤمن إن أصابته سراء شكر فكان خيرا له وإن أصابته ضراء صبر فكان خيرا له)

41-The term metabolism":

a- Refers to all the chemical reactions that occur in the body.

b- Includes the synthesis of complex molecules from simpler molecules.

c- Includes the breakdown of complex molecules into simpler molecules.

d- Includes anabolism and catabolism.

e- Is described by all of the above.

ألاء الحلواني

42-The site where most of the ATP is generated in a cell is the

A. Nucleus.

B. Plasma membrane.

C. Endoplasmic reticulum.

D. Golgi apparatus.

E. Mitochondria.

43-Glycolysis:

a. does not occur in the absence of O2

b. does not occur in the presence of O2

c. may result in the formation of two moles of lactate for each mole of glucose

d- a,c e- b,c

44-Which of the following metabolic pathways does not require oxygen?

A. Glycolysis.

B. Oxidative phosphorylation.

C. The Krebs cycle.

D. The breakdown of fatty acids to CO2 and H2O.

E. None of the above.

45-The resting membrane potential

A. Occurs only in nerve and muscle cells.

B. Is the same in all cells

C. Is oriented so that the cell's interior is positive with respect to the extracellular fluid.

D. Requires the separation of most of the cell's charged particles.

E. None of the above.

46-For an action potential to occur,

A. The stimulus must reach or exceed threshold.

B. Na+ influx must exceed K+ efflux.

C. The membrane must be out of the relative refractory period.

D. A and B.

E. A, B and C.

ألاء الحلواني

47-During the rising phase of an action potential:

a. voltage-gated Na+ channels open

b. voltage-gated K+ channels close

c. voltage-gated Na+ channels close

d. voltage-gated K+ channels close

e. a,d

48-Which of the following statements concerning the rate of action potential propagation is true:

a. it is faster in large-diameter axon than in small-diameter ones

b. it is faster for a strong stimulus than for a weak one

c. it is faster in myelinated nerve fibers than in non myelinated ones

d. a,c

e. a,b,c

49-Thick filaments in skeletal muscle are composed of:

a. actin

b. myosin

c. troponin

d. calmodulin

e. tropomysin

50-During isotonic contraction of a skeletal-muscle fiber the:

a. sarcomeres b. A bands shorten

c. I bands shorten d. a,c e. b,c

51-Which of the following statements regarding the shortening of a skeletal –muscle fiber is not true? When a skeletal- muscle fibers shortens:

a. the sarcomere shorten

b. the distance between Z lines decreases

c. the myofiaments shorten

d. the myofiaments slide past each other

e. the length of the A bands remain the same

ألاء الحلواني

52-In skeletal muscle, calcium facilitates contraction by binding to:

a. tropomyosin b. actin c. troponin

d. myosin e. the thick filament

53-Rigor mortis occurs in a dead animal because

A. ATP, which is necessary for the detachment of cross bridges, is not being formed.

B. ATP, which is necessary for the formation of cross bridges, is not being formed

C. ATP, which is necessary for the formation of cross bridges, continues to be formed for several hours after death.

D. Deterioration of muscle proteins prevents detachment of cross bridges.

E. None of the above.

54-"Motor unit" refers to

A. A single motor neuron plus all the muscle fibers it innervates.

B. A single muscle fiber plus all of the motor neurons that innervate it.

C. All of the motor neurons supplying a single muscle.

D. A pair of antagonistic muscles.

E. All of the muscles that affect the movement of any given joint.

55-An action potential in the motor end plate rapidly spreads to the central portions of a muscle cell by means of the

A. Z lines.

B. sarcoplasmic reticulum.

C. H zone.

D. Transverse tubules.

E. Pores in the plasma membrane.

56-During an isometric contraction of a skeletal muscle,

A. The I bands shorten and the A bands stay the same length.
B. The thick and thin filaments slide past each other.
C. sarcomere length does not change.
D. A and B.
E. None of the above.

ألاء الحلواني

57-Which of the following is not true regarding the comparison of type I (slow oxidative) and type II b (fast-glycolytic) skeletal-muscle fibers?

A. Type I fibers have more abundant mitochondria.
B. Type I fibers fatigue more readily.
C. Type I fibers have more abundant myoglobin.
D. Type I fibers have more abundant capillaries.
E. Type I motor units contain fewer fibers than type IIb motor units.

58-Which of the following statements about different kinds of skeletal-muscle fibers is true?

A. Slow-oxidative fibers have a greater abundance of glycogen than do fast-glycolytic fibers.
B. Fast-glycolytic fibers have a greater abundance of myoglobin than do slow-oxidative fibers.
C. Fast-glycolytic fibers can generate greater tension than can slow-oxidative fibers.
D. A and B.
E. A, B and C.

59-Fast-glycolytic muscle fibers differ from slow-oxidative fibers in that

A. The former rely on creatine phosphate as an ATP source for the first few seconds of contraction whereas the latter do not.
B. The former have a smaller diameter than the latter.
C. The former can generate greater maximal tension than the latter.
D. The former generate less lactic acid than do the latter.
E. All of the above are true.

60-John is a sprinter who specializes in quick and powerful bursts of speed followed by periods of rest. Jim is a marathon runner who specializes in long, steady runs. Compared to Jim, John is likely to have

A. Legs with a larger diameter.

B. Legs with a smaller diameter.

C. Hypertrophy of type I muscle fibres.

D. A and C. E. B and C.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم ومن يتصبر يصبره الله ، فما أعطي أحد عطاءً خيراً من الصبر

61. The release of neurotransmitter from synaptic vesicles:

a. takes place by exocytosis b. is controlled by neuronal calcium influx c. is quantal

d. requires neuronal sodium ions influx e. all of the above

ألاء الحلواني

62. The following are true about acetylcholine:

a. it has a strong affinity for nicotinic receptors

b. is derived from acetyl CoA and choline

c. is synthesized by a reaction involving choline acetyltransferase

d. all of the above

e. is inactivated by reuptake

f. is inactivated by hydrolysis to acetyl CoA and choline

63. The effect of calcium ions on neurotransmitter release at synapses include:

a. vesicular fusion

b. tonic depolarization of the presynaptic neurone

c. post-tetanic potentiation

d. transport of synaptic vesicles to the presynaptic active zone of release

e. all of the above

64. about the neuronal resting membrane of the human brain, all true except:

a. maintained by the sodium pump

b. around -70mV

c. maintained by using ATP for energy

d. achieved by active extrusion of potassium ions out of the neurone

ألاء الحلواني

Answers

1- E	**11-c**	**21-d**	**31-d**	**41-e**	**51-c**	**61-e**
2-C	**12-e**	**22-d**	**32-c**	**42-e**	**52-c**	**62-d**
3-F	**13-c**	**23-d**	**33-c**	**43-c**	**53-a**	**63-e**
4-E	**14-d**	**24-d**	**43-c**	**44-a**	**54-a**	**64-d**
5-D	**15-d**	**25-d**	**35-a**	**45-e**	**55-d**	
6- A	**16-c**	**26-e**	**36-b**	**46-d**	**56-c**	
7-C	**17-c**	**27-a**	**37-a**	**47-a**	**57-b**	
8 -E	**18-e**	**28-a**	**38-d**	**48-d**	**58-c**	
9 - E	**19-e**	**29-a**	**39-e**	**49-b**	**59-c**	
10-D	**20-d**	**30-d**	**40-c**	**50-d**	**60-a**	

ألاء الحلواني

Upper limb

Part 1

1. The nerve supply of pectoralis major muscle is

A. Medial pectoral B. Lateral pectoral

C. Both medial and lateral pectoral D. Long thoracic nerve

E. Thoracodorsal nerve

2. The fascia is pierced by al except

A. Cephalic vein

B. Lateral pectoral nerve

C. Lymphatics from infraclavicular nodes

D. Medial pectoral nerve

E. Thoracoacromial branch of axillary artery

3. All of the following are content of axilla except

A. Axillary artery and its branches

B. Brachial artery

C. Axillary vein and its tributaries

D. Brachial plexus

E. Axillary lymph nodes

عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم أنه قال :
(إن الله يعطي الدنيا من يحب ومن لا يحب وإنما يعطي الإيمان والدين من أحب فمن أعطاه الله الدين فقد أحبه)

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

4. The rotator cuff is formed by all the following except:

A. Deltoid

B. Supraspinatus

C. lnfraspinatus

D. Subscapularis

E. Teresminor

5. All of the following muscles play a role in abduction at the Shoulder except:

A. Supraspinatus B.Trapezius

C. Serratus anterior D. lnfraspinatus

E. Deltoid

6. All of the following statement about the shoulder joint are true except that:

A. ls a synovial, ball and socket type of joint

B. ls very stable

C. Has a wide range of mobility

D. ls a multiaxial joint

E. Has three degrees of freedom

7. Which of the following isn't a branch of posterior Cord of brachialplexus:

A. Axillary nerve

B. Upper and lower subscapular nerves

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Radial nerve

E. Thoracodorsal nerve

8. All of the following are actions of the trapezius except:

A. Protraction of scapula

B. Elevation of scapula

C. Depression of scapula

D. Lateral (upward) rotation of scapula during abduction at shoulder joint.

E. Retraction of scapula

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

9. The musculocutaneous nerve doesn't supply

A. Coracobrachialis B. Biceps brachii

C. Brachialis D. Pronatormeres

E. Skin over lateral side of forearm

10. The floor of the cubital fossa is formed by the brachialis muscle and the……..muscle

A. bicepsbrachii muscle

B. extensor carpi radialislongus

C. Supinator

D. Pronatorteres

E. flexordigitormprofunds.

11. This nerve supplies no muscles of the arm, but it courses through the proximal portion of one compartment of the arm and the distal portion of the other compartment of the arm:

A. Radial B. Musclocutaneous.

C. median D. Ulnar.

E. median cutaneous of the arm.

12. Damage to the nerve that lies on the lateral surface of the medial wall of the axilla results in the follow- ing:

A. Inability to medially rotate the arm

B. Inability to adduct the arm.

C. Winging of the scapula.

D. Paralysis of the teres minor.

13. The axillary sheath is continuous with and formal from this layer of fascia:

A. Clavipectoral

B. pectoral.

C. Superfacial.

D. Brachial.

14. The cords of the brachial plexus are named acc- ording to their relationship to the:

A. Third part of the subclavin artery

B. pectoralis minor.

C. First part of the axillary artery

D. second part of the axillaery artery.

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

15. The portions of the brachial plexus that have no branches are the:

A. Trunks.

B. Divisions.

C. Cords.

D. Anterior primary Rami

16.Flexion of the interphalangeal joint of the thumb is a motor test of the……nerve.

A. Radial.

B. Ulnar.

C. anterior Interosseous.

D. Posterior Interosseous.

17. The Axillary Vien is formed by the union of the venae comitantes and the…… Vein at the lower border of the ……muscle.

A. Cephalic.....teres minor.

B. Cephalic……teres major.

C. Basilic ……coracobrachialis

D. Basilic…..teres major

E. Cephalic……coracobrachialis.

18. The……nerve accompanies the ……artery through the quadrilateral space:

A. Axillary…….posterior humeral circumflex.

B. Axillary…….subscapular.

C. Radial ……anterior humeral circumflex.

D. Radail…….profundabrachii.

19. Contraction of the serratus anterior muscle and lower fibers of the trapizus muscle will cause the glenoid fossa to face anterior and……because these trapizus fibers attach to the……end of the spine of the scapula:

A. Superior…….Medial.

B. Inferior……..Medial.

C. Superior ……..Lateral.

D. Inferior……..Lateral.

20. The structure that separates the triangular spaces from the quadrilateral spaces is:

A. Teres minor.

B. Teres major.

C. Long head of the biceps brachii.

D. Long head of the triceps brachii.

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21. The muscle of the anterior portion of the rotator cuff:

A. Supraspinatus. B. Infraspinatus.

C. Subscapularis. D. Teres minor.

22. Blockage of the 2nd part of the axillary artery could be bypassed by connections between the……artery and the……artery:

A. Suprascapular……highest thoracic.

B. Suprascapular……lateral thoracic.

C. Suprascapular……thoracoacromial.

D. superficialcervical…….suprascapular.

E. Suprascapular……..…subscapular.

23. The flexor retinaculum attaches laterally to these two carpal bones:

A. Scaphoid and trapezium.

B. Pisiform and Hamate.

C. Scaphoid and triquetral.

D. hamate and scaphoid.

E. Trapezoid and triquetral.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم((ما يصيب المؤمن من نصبٍ، ولا وصبٍ ولاهمٍ، ولا حزنٍ ولا أذى ولا غم، حتى الشوكة يشاكها، إلا كفر الله بها من خطاياه))

24. An example of the Pivot joint:

A. Wrist joint.

B. Elbow joint.

C. Superiorradioulnar joint.

D. acromioclavicular joint.

E. Carpometacarpal joint of the thumb.

25. Spreading and approximating the fingers is a common test of what nerve?

A. Median.

B. ulnar.

C. Radial.

D. AnteriorInterosseous.

E. PosteriorInterosseous.

26. the most lateral compartment lying deep to the extensor retinaculum of the wrist contains the:

A. superficial branch of the radial nerve and radial artery.

B. Radialartery , Cephalic vein and abductor pollicis longus tendon.

C. abductorpollicislongus tendon, extensor pollicis brevis tendon.

D. abductorpolliciuslongustendon,extensorpollicis longus tendon and the extensor pollicisbrevis tendon.

E. extensor carpi ulnaris tendon.

27. The lumbrical muscles arise from the tendons of the flexor digitormprofundus muscle and:

A. Insert on the Medial side of the extensor expansion of all five digits.

B. Are all innervated by the deep branch of ulnar nerve.

C. Are all innervated by branches from the median nerve.

D. Flex the metacarpophalangeal and inter-phalangeal joints of the fingers.

E. Flexmetacarpophalangeal joints and extend inter- phalangeal joints.

28. The deep palmar arch:

A. Lies between the flexor digitorumsuperficialis tendons and the tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus.

B. Usually is formed mainly from the Ulnar artery

C. Lies adjacent to the deep branch of the Ulanr nerve for much of its coarse .

D. Passes through the carpal tunnel.

E. Lies distal to the superficial palmar arch.

29. The tendon of this muscle passes in a sharply defined oblique groove on the Ulnar side of the dorsal radial tubercle:

A. extensor indices.

B. extensor carpi radialislongus.

C. extensor carpi radialisbrevis.

D. extensorpollicislongus.

E. extensordigitorum.

30. Muscles that cross the MCP joint of the thumb include :

A. Abductorpollicislongus. B. Opponenspollicis.

C. Both. D. Neither.

31. This nerve usually pierces the coracobrachialis muscle:

A. Median. B. Ulnar. C. deep radial. D. Musclocutaneais. E. Axillary.

32. The following statement concerning the cubital fossa is true:

A. the median nerve lies between the radial nerve and the brachial artery.

B. the brachial artery passes between the two heads of pronator teres muscle.

C. the median nerve and brachial artery lie deep to the bicipitalaponeurosis.

D. the flexor carpi radialis forms its lateral boundary.

E. the median cubital vein and ulnar nerve lies superfacial to the bicipitalaponeurosis.

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

33. The median nerve:

A. Lies between the tendon of biceps and the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.

B. Liessuperfacial to the flexor retinaculum.

C. Innervates one of the three flexor muscles in the anterior compartment of the arm.

D. Can usually be found deep to and perhaps slightly lateral to the palmarislongus tendon.

E. Liessuperfacial to the bicipitalaponeurosis in the cubital fossa.

34. The nerve passing through the scapular notch is a direct branch of the:

A. venteral ramus of C5

B. superior trunk of brachial plexus.

C. Lateral cord of brachial plexus.

D. medial cord of brachial plexus.

E. posterior cord of brachial plexus.

35. The following muscle is functional depressors of the clavicle:

A. subclavius. B. Supraspinatus.

C. Pectoralis minor. D. Serratus anterior.

36. Give the nerve supply of the muscle that forms the inferior boundary of the quadrangular space:

A. Axillary. B. Upper subscapular.

C. Lower subscapular. D. Radial.

E. Suprascapular.

37. Which one of the following tendons is located in the most lateral compartment of the 6 compartments of the extensor retinaculum:

A. Brachioradialis. B. Flexorpollicislongus.

C. extensorpollicislongus. D. Abductorpollicislongus.

E. extensor carpi radialisbrevis.

38.Name the nerve innervating the muscle which inserts on the lower facet of the greater tubercle of the humerus:

A. Suprascapular. B. Dorsal scapular.

C. Axillary. D. Lower subscapular.

39. The three glenohumeral ligaments are located:

A. anterior to the head of the humerus.

B. posterior to the head of the humerus.

C. inferior to the head of the humerus.

D. superior to the head of the humerus.

40. The muscle that forms most of the posterior axillary fold is the:

A. Serratus anterior.

B. Subscapularulnaris.

C. Latissimusdorsi.

D. Teres minor.

E. supraspinatus.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم:
(إن العبد ليكون له عند الله المنزلة، فما يبلغها بعمل،
فما يزال الله يبتليه بما يكره، حتى يبلغه إياها)

41. The cords of the bracial plexus are named for their relationship to the:

A. 1st part of axillary artery.

B. 2nd part of axillary artery.

C. 3rd part of axillary artery.

D. 2nd part of brachial artery.

42. The dorsal tubercle of the radius acts like a pulley of the tendon of the:

A. extensordigitorum.

B. extensorradialisbrevis.

C. extensorindicis.

D. extensorpollicislongus.

43. The apex of the axilla is bounded anteriorly by the:

A. Pectoralis major muscle. B. pectoralis minor muscle.

C. clavicle. D. Subscapularis tendon.

E. Superior border of the 1st rib.

44. This structure is utilized as a landmark for dividing the axillary artery into its three parts:

A. tendon of latissimusdorsi.

B. pectoralis minor muscle.

C. Teres minor muscle.

D. Teres major muscle.

45. the muscle that receives its nerve supply via a nerve which is formed from branches arisingfrom the anterior primary rami of C5, C6, C7 is the:

A. Teres major. B. Pectoralis major.

C. Latissimusdorsi. D. Subclavius.

E. Serratus anterior.

46. Which one of these muscles rotates the arm laterally?

A. Supraspinatus. B. Latissimusdorsi.

C. Pectoralis minor. D. Teres minor.

E. Subclavius.

47. This nerve contains C5 and C6 fibers because it arises from the upper trunk of the brachial plexus:

A.Suprascapular. B.Longthoracic nerve.

C.Dorsal scapular nerve. D.Medial pectoral nerve.

E.Lateral pectoral nerve.

48. The muscle that attaches to the scapula that isn't innervated by a branch of the brachial plexus is the:

A. Trapezius. B. Serratus anterior.

C. Latissimusdorsi. D. Rhomboid minor.

49. The structure forming the medial boundary of the quadrilateral space is the:

A. Axillary border of the scapula. B. Subscapularis muscle.

C. Teres major muscle. D. Teres minor muscle.

E. Long head of Triceps muscle.

50. This muscle has a tendon that passes deep to the capsule of the shoulder joint and isn't part of the capsule:

A. Supraspinatus. B. Long head of biceps brachii.

C. Short head of biceps brachii. D. lateral head of triceps. E. Subscapular.

51. The two muscles of the superficial flexor layer of the forearm that have two heads of origin are the:

A. Pronatorteres and flexor carpi radialis. B. Pronatorteres and palmarislongus.

C. Pronatorteres and FCU. D. FCR and FCU.

52. The median nerve lies superficially just proximal to the flexor retinaculum where it is just lateral to this structure:

A.Radial artery. B.Ulnar artery.

C.Flexor Carpi Radialis. D.Flexor Carpi Ulnaris.

E.FlexorDigitorumsupeficialis.

53. This (these) structure(s) isn't (aren't) in the carpal tunnel:

A. Tendons of flexor digitorumprofundus. B. Tendons of flexor digitorumsuperfacial.

C. Tendon of flexor carpi radialis. D. Tendon of flexor pollicislongus.

E. Median nerve.

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54. the flexor retinaculum attaches to the scaphoid, pisiform, hamate and:

A.Trapezoid. B.Trapezium.

C.Lunate. D.Capitate. E.Triquetrum.

55. Which muscle of the upper limb flexes the distal phalanx of a finger:

A. Dorsalinterosseous. B. Palmarinterosseous.

C. Lumbrical. D. Flexordigitorumsuperfacialis.

E. Flexordigitorumprofundus.

56. The distal phalanx of the thumb is extended by the:

A. 1st dorsal interosseous. B. ExtensorpollicisLongus.

C. 1stLumbrical. D. both A and B.

57. The structure that passes between the two heads of the pronator teres is the:

A. Radial artery. B. Ulnar artery.

C. Anteriorinterosseous artery. D. Rdaial nerve. E. Median nerve.

58. The following muscle(s) flex (es) the metacarpophalangeal joint and extend(s) both interphalangeal joints of the middle finger:

A. Lumbrical. B. Dorsalinterosseous.

C. Palmarinterosseous. D. Only A and B.

59. Short muscle of the thumb that is supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve is

A. Abductorpollicisbrevis. B. FlexorPollicisBrevis.

C. Opponenspollicis. D. Adductorpollicis.

60. Which muscle acts across and provides stability to the shoulder joint:

A.Trapezius. B. Serratus anterior.

C. Pectoralis minor. D. Teres minor. E. Brachialis.

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61. The medial boundary of the axilla is a muscle innervated by which nerve?

A. Thoracodorsal. B. Long thoracic.

C. Dorsal scapular. D. Medal pectoral.

E. Upper and Lower subscapular.

62. In the arm, the radial nerve:

A. Encircles the surgical neck of the humerus.

B. Passes between the long and short heads of the biceps muscle.

C. Accompanies the posterior circumflex humeral artery.

D. Travels between the brachialis and brachioradialis.

E. Wouldbeendangered by fractures of the medial epicondyle.

63. The brachioradialis muscle:

قال النبي ـ صلى الله عليه وسلم :ـ
"إن في الجنة مائة درجة ، ما بين كل درجتين كما بين السماء والأرض ، والفردوس أعلاها درجة ،ومنها تفجر أنهار الجنة الأربعة ، ومن فوقها يكون العرش ، فإذا سألتم الله فاسألوه الفردوس"

A. Can be used to flex the forearm at the elbow.

B. Adducts the hand at the wrist.

C. Is innervated by the deep radial nerve.

D. Lies superficial to the lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve in the forearm.

E. Is crossed superficially by the radial artery.

64. Which statement concerning the ulna is true?

A. Its distal end articulates directly with triquetral.

B. On the medial surface of its coronoid process is the radial notch.

C. It is less easily palpated than the radius.

D. Its head is its distal end, which has a styloid process.

E. Its proximal end articulates with the capitulum of the humerus.

65. The main support to the acromioclavicular joint is the:

A. Rotator cuff. B. Articular disc. C. Coracoclavicular ligament.

66. The capsule of the shoulder joint:

A. Is most loose superiorly.

B. Is surrounded completely by a rotator cuff of muscles.

C. Is attached to the surgical neck of the humerus.

D. Is reinforced superiorly by the coracohumeral ligament.

67. The wrist joint includes direct articular contributions from all of the following bones except the:

A. Scaphoid. B. Lunate. C. Radius.

D. Ulna. E. Triquetral.

68. Each superficial back muscle:

A. Is innervated by dorsal primary rami, except trapezius.

B. originates from the vertebral column.

C. Provides stability to the glenohumeral joint.

D. Rotates the scapula, so that the glenoid fossa faces upwards.

69. Each of the following statements concerning the median nerve is true except:

A. It accompanies the brachial artery in the arm.

B. It lies medial to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.

C. It passes through the carpal tunnel.

D. It provides cutaneous innervation to the anterior surface of most of the forearm.

70. The pronator teres muscle is divided into a superficial and deep portion by the:

A. brachial artery. B. Medail nerve. C. Radial nerve.

D. Ulnar nerve. E. Commoninterosseous artery.

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

71. The muscle of the forearm being innervated by two different major nerves is:

A. F.C.U. B. F.D.P.

C. F.D.S. D. Pronatorteres.

E. F.C.R.

72. The coracoid process forms a point of attachment for:

A. Long head of biceps brachii. B. Long head of triceps brachii.

C. Pectoralis minor. D. Trapezius.

E. Brachialis.

73. the most medial of the following structures found in the cubital fossa is:

A. Tendon of the biceps brachii. B. Brachial artery.

C. Medain nerve. D. Radial nerve.

E. Musclocutaneous nerve.

74. The lateral cord of the brachial plexus gives rise to this nerve:

A. Musclocutaneous. B. Radial.

C. Axilary. D. Thoracodorsal.

E. Ulnar.

75. If a nerve is damaged due to a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus, the action that is most likely to be impaired is:

A. flexion of the fingers. B. Abduction of the arm.

C. Flexion of the elbow. D. Extension of the elbow.

E. Supination of the hand.

76. The two most important muscles for rotating the scapula so that the arm can be raised above the head are:

A. Rhomboid minor and Rhomboid major. B. Serratus anterior and levator scapula.

C. Serratus anterior and Trapezius. D. Latissmusdorsi and serratus anterior.

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

77. The rotator cuff of the shoulder joint is weakest:

A.Superiorly. B.Anteriorly.

C.Posteriorly. D.Inferiorly.

78. The median nerve lies between these two muscles in the distal half of the forearm:

A. FCU and FDP. B. FCR and FDS.

C. pronatorquadratus and FDP. D. FDS and FDP.

79. The nerve that supplies the majority of the muscles in the anterior compartment of the forearm is the:

A. Ulnar. B. Medain.

C. Musclocutaneous. D. Radial.

E. Axillary.

80. Which one of these structures doesn't pass through the carpal tunnel?

A. Ulnar nerve. B. Median nerve.

C. Tendon of flexor pollicislongus muscle. D. Tendon of flexor digitorumsuperfacial.

E. Tendon of flexor digitorumprofunds.

81-Following are direct branches of ulnar artery except:

a- muscular brances to muscles on the medial side of the forearm

b- Anterior ulnar recurrent artery

c- podterior ulnar recurrent artery

d- Anterior interosseous artery

e- palmar carpal branch

قال تعالى: {وَعَسَى أَن تَكْرَهُواْ شَيْئاً وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَعَسَى أَن تُحِبُّواْ شَيْئاً وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَّكُمْ وَاللّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنتُمْ لاَ تَعْلَمُونَ }

82-Following structures bounded quadrilateral space except;

a- surgical neck of the humerus b- deltoid

c- teres major d- teres minor e- long head of triceps

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

83-Following are branches of radial nerve in the arm posterior compartment except;

a- lateral head o triceps b- Medial head of triceps

c- Brachioradialis d- anconeus e- Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm

84- Following arteries share in anastomosis around the elbow joint, EXCEPT;

a. Superior ulnar collateral b. Inferior ulnar collateral

c. Interosseous recurrent d. Anterior ulnar recurrent

e**.** Ascending branch o anterior circumflex humeral artery

85-Following muscles are supplied by radial nerve, EXCEPT;

a. Brachioradialis b. Extensor carpi radialis longus

c. Supinator d. Triceps e.Anconeus

86- Following muscles are attached to clavicle EXCEPT:

a. Pectoralis major b. Pectoralis minor

c. Deltoid d. Subclavius

87- Clavipectoral fascia is pierced by following structures EXCEPT

a. Lateral pectoral nerve b. Thoracoacromial artery

c. Medial pectoral nerve d. Lymph vessels e. Cephalic vein

88-Rregarding the quadrangular space one of the statements is WRONG:

a. Bounded above by subscapularis anteriorly

b. Bounded below by teres minor

c. Contains posterior circumflex humeral artery

d. Bounded medially by long head of triceps

e. Bounded laterally by surgical neck of humerus

89- Following muscles form posterior wall of axilla EXCEPT;

a. Teres minor b. Teres major c. Subscapularis d. Latissimus dorsi

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

90- Following muscles produce flexion at shoulder joint EXCEPT;

a. Anterior fibers of deltoid b. Pectoralis major

c. biceps brachii d. brachialis e.Coracobrachialis

91- Radial nerve gives following branches in spiral groove EXCEPT;

a. Upper lateral cutaneous nerves of arm b. Nerve to lateral head of triceps

c. Nerve to medial head of triceps d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm

e. Nerve to anconeus

92- Regarding ulnar artery one of the statements is WRONG,

a .It begins in the cubital ossa at the level of neck of radius

b. It passes superficial to pronator teres

c. It enters into palm lateral to ulnar nerve

d. It gives common interosseous artery

e. It forms mainly superficial palmer arch

93- the median nerve supplies following muscles in the hand EXCEPT,

a. Flexor pollicis brevis b. Abductor pollicis brevis

c. Adductor pollicis d. Opponens pollicis

e. First and second lumbricals

94- Flexor retinaculum at the wrist is attached to following bones EXCEPT,

a. Scaphoid b. Lunate c. Pisifrom d. Trapezium e .hook of hamate

95- Following muscles are attached to medial border of scapula EXCEPT,

a. Latissimus dorsi b. Levator scapulae

c. Rhomboids minor d. Serratus anterior e. Rhomboids major

96- Regarding interossei muscles of the hand one of the statement is WRONG.

a. All dorsal interossei are bipennate

b**.** All palmer interossei take origin from one metacarpal

c. All are supplied by deep branch of ulnar nerve

d. All are inserted into extensor expansion

e**.** dorsal interossei adduct the fingers

97- The lower end of humerus has following features EXCEPT,

a. Lateral epicondyle b. Medial epicondyle c. Trochlea

d**.** Deltoid tuberosity e. Radial fossa

98- Regarding the clavicle the following are true EXCEPT:

a. membranous bone b. almost all is Subcutaneous

c. attached medially to first rib d. The common site of fracture is at its medial end

99- Regarding the axilla, the following is WRONG

a. The apex is bounded medially by the first rib b. Pectoralis major forms part of its anterior wall

c. Serratus anterior lies laterally d. Coracobrachioalis and biceps muscles are laterally

e. Contains many lymph nodes

100- Regarding clavipectoral fascia, the following are true EXCEPT

a. Split above to inclose the subscapuralis

b. Split below to enclose the pectoralis minor muscle

c. Continues dowen as the suspensory ligament of the axilla

d. Pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve

e. Pierced by the thoracoacromial artery

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

101- Contents of axilla are all EXCEPT:

a. axillary fat b. branches of brachial plexus

c. axillary sheath d. lymph nodes e. basilic vein

102- Branches of axillary artery are The following EXCEPT:

a. highest thoracic artery b. thoracoacromial artery

c. lateral thoracic artery d. internal thoracic artery e. subscapular artery

103- Regarding sternoclavicular joint, following are true EXCEPT:

a. synovial joint b. reinforced by strong sternoclaviclar ligament

c. contains articular disc d. contains synovial membrane

e. elevation and depression take place in the medial compartment

قال تعالى:{ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللهِ وَكَفَى بِاللهِ وَكِيلاً }

104- About the shoulder joint all are true EXCEPT:

a. synovial ball-and-socket b. capsule thin and lax

c. synovial membrane protrudes through anterior wall of capsule

d**.** supraspinatus involved in late stage of abduction

e. abduction mainly by middle fibres of deltoid muscle

105- The following is contents of posterior fascial compartment

a. coracobrachialis b. musculocutaneous nerve

c. brachial artery d. radial nerve

106- Regarding the cubital fossa all are true EXCEPT:

a. floor formed by the brachialis muscle b. roof formed by the skin and fascia

c. contains ulnar nerve d. contains brachial artery

107- The following is content of the posterior fascial compartments of the forearm :

a. extensor digitorum b. pronator teres c. abductor pollicis longus

d. extensor pollicis longus e. extensor carpi radialis longus

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

108- Regarding the small muscles of the hand all true EXCEPT :

a. All interossei supplied by ulnar nerve b. dorsal interossei abduct the fingers

c. Flexor pollicis brevis supplied by median nerve d. Opponens pollicis supplied by median nerve

e. all lumbricals supplied by median nerve

109- Regarding attachments of the upper limb muscles, one statement is wrong;

a**.** Pectoralis major inserted into the medial llp of the bicipital groove

b. Triceps brachii is inserted into the olccranon process of the ulna

c. Lumbricals arise from tendons o flexor digirorum profundus

d. Coraco- brachialis arises from tip of coracold process

e. Flexor carpi ulnaris is inserted into the pisiorm bone

110- Following muscles form the muscular rotator cuff of shoulder joint except;

a.supraspinatus b. infraspinatus c. Teres major

d. subscupularis e. teres minor

111- Drop shoulder result when the following nerve was injured;

a. median b. Ulnar c. Radial

d. Axillary e. spinal part of accessory nerve

112- Following tendons lie deep to the extensor retinaculum of wrist except;

a. Brachioradialis b. Extensor digitorum

c. Extensor carpi radialis longus d. Extensor indicis e. Extensor digiti minimi

113-musceles with double nerve supply include all EXCEPT:

a.brachialis b. subscapularis c**.** supinator

d. pectoralis major e. flexor digitorum profundus

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Fill in blanks with suitable words:

1. Two examples of the synovial ball and socket joints:

a) …… b) ……

2. Deep palmar arch is formed mainly by……While superficial palmar arch is formed mainly by ……..

3. The structures that pass around surgical neck of humerus are …… & ……..…

4. Long head of biceps takes origin from…… …… & long head of triceps takes origin from……

5. Carpal tunnel syndrome is due to injury of ……nerve

6. the ……muscle divide the axillary artery into three parts

7. Fracture of shaft of humerus may injury the…… nerve

8. axillary artery is a continuation of …… artery At …… border of ……. rib.

Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements:

1- Pubic symphsis joint is a primary cartilagcnous type

2- Ulnar nerve enters into orcarm by passing deep to pronator teres

3- The ulnar nerve supplies the skin o the lateral 2/3 of the palm

4- The thoraco acromial artery is branch of second part of subclavian artery

5- Deep palmar arch is mainly formed by ulnar artery.

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

1-Identify:

A-
B-
C-
D-
E-
F-
G-
H-
I-
J-
K-
L-

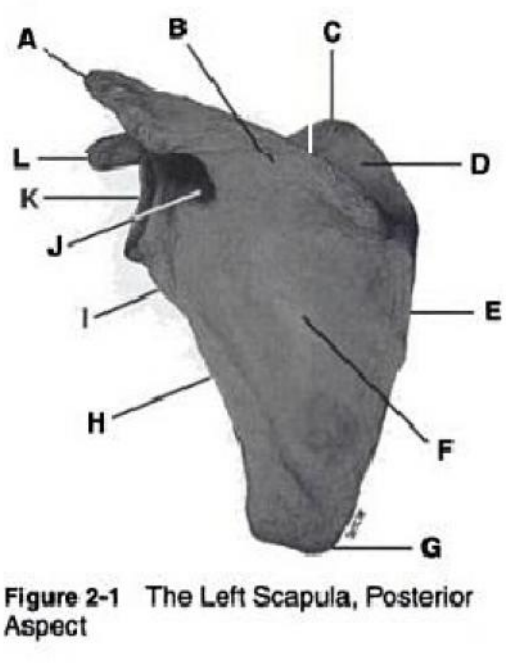


Figure 2-1 The Left Scapula, Posterior Aspect

FIGURE (1)

2-Identify:

A-
B-
C-
D-
E-
F-

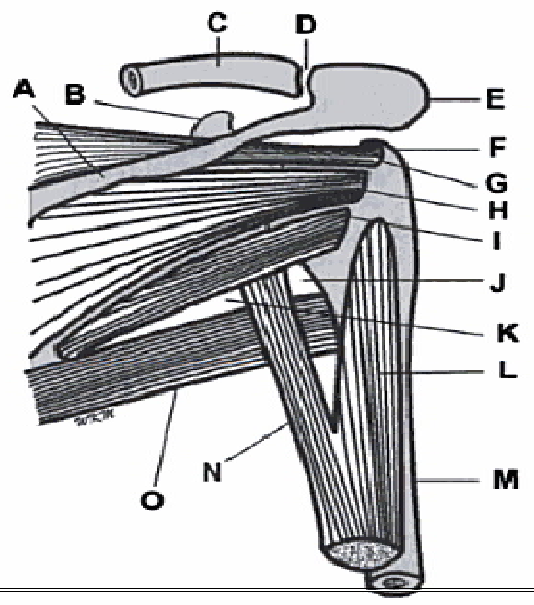


Figure 2-2 The Shoulder, Posterior Aspect

G-
K-
L-
M-
N-
O-

FIGURE (2)

3-Identify:

A-
B-
C-
D-
E-
F-
G-
H-
I-
J-
K-
L-

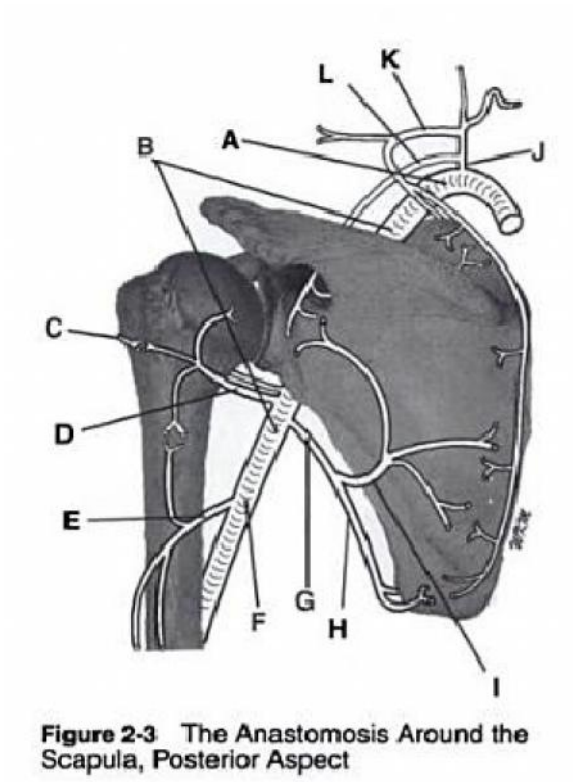


Figure 2-3 The Anastomosis Around the Scapula, Posterior Aspect

FIGURE (3)

قال تعالى:{ ومن يتوكل على الله فهو حسبه }

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

4-Identify:

A-
B-
C-
D-
E-
F-
G-
H-
I-
J-
K-
L-

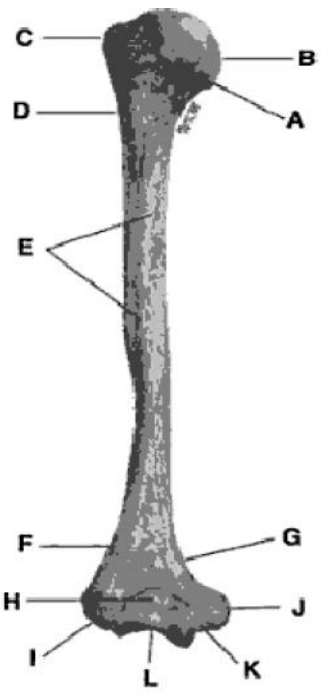
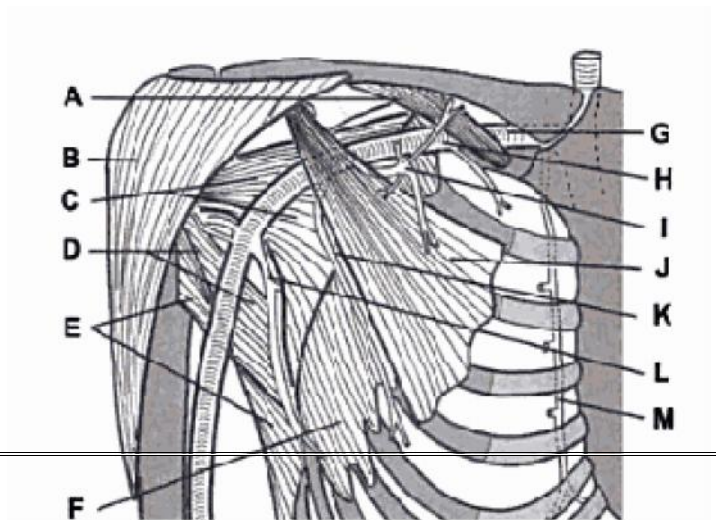


Figure 2-4 The Left Humerus, Posterior Aspect

FIGURE (4)

5-Identify:

A-
B-
C-
D-
E-



F-
G-
H-
I-
J-
K-
L-
M-

6-examine Figure (6) and Answer:

1. The components of the brachial plexus indicated by A are ……

2. The trunk of the brachial plexus that contains fibers from only one anterior primary ramus .....

3. The components of the Bracial plexus indicated by C are.....

4. The anterior divisions of the upper and middle trunks unite to form.....

5. The components of the brachial plexus indicated by D are.....

6. The medial cord of the brachial plexus is formed by……

7. The branches of the brachial plexus indicated by E are…….

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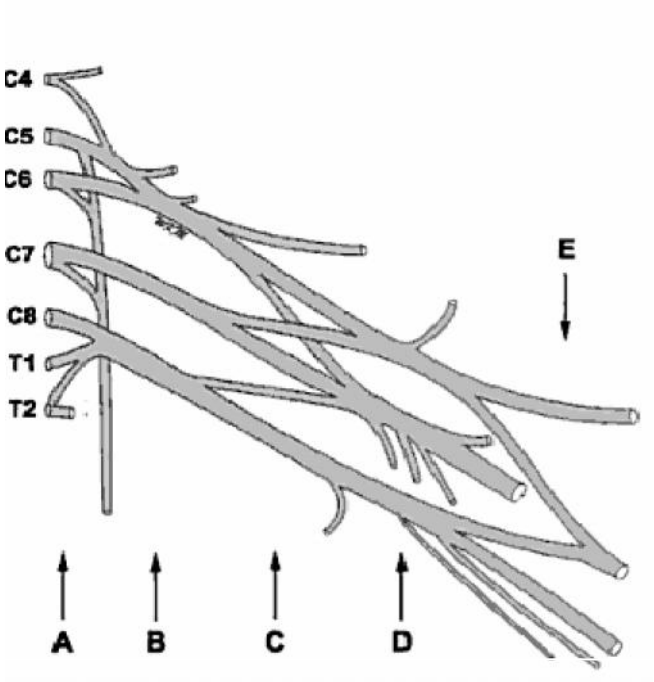


FIGURE (6)

7-identify:

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

K. L.

M. N.

O. P.

Q.

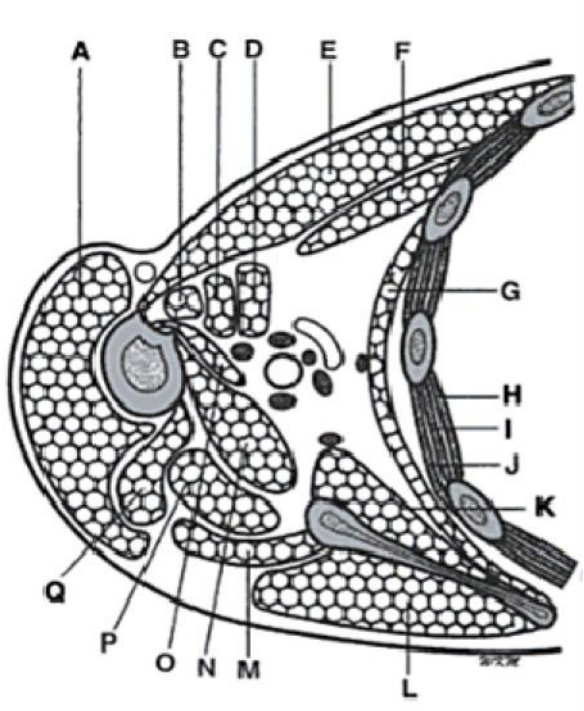


FIGURE (7)

8-Identify:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

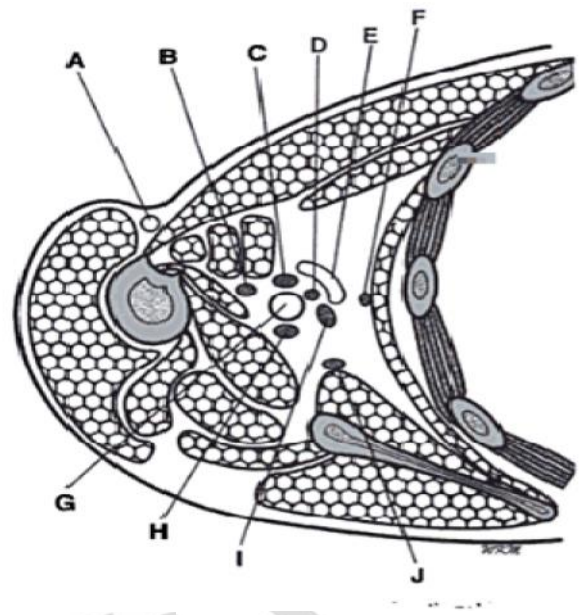


FIGURE (8)

9-identify:

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

K. L.

M. N.

O. P.

Q.

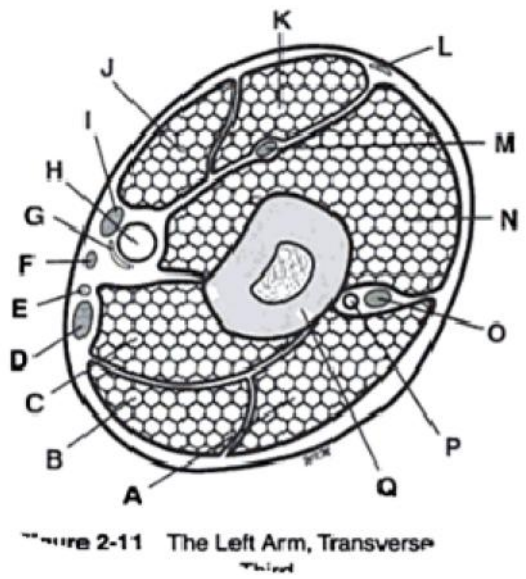


Figure 2-11 The Left Arm, Transverse

FIGURE (9)

10-Identify:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

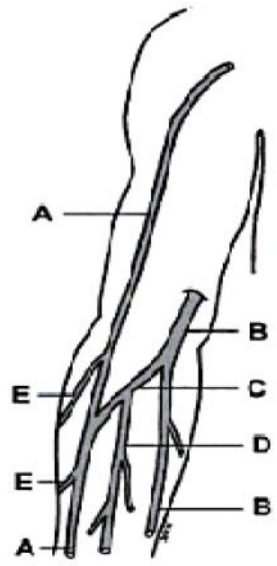
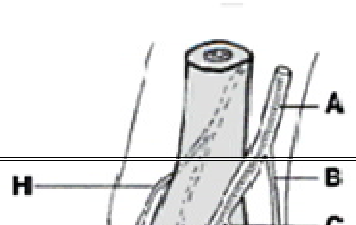


Figure 2-12 The Superficial Veins; Right Upper Limb

FIGURE (10)

11-identify:

43



A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

K. L.

M.

12-Identify:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

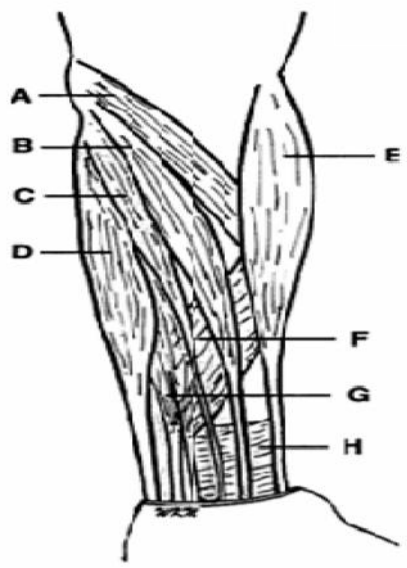


Figure 2-14 The Left Forearm, Superficial Muscles

FIGURE (11)

FIGURE (12)

13-Identify:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

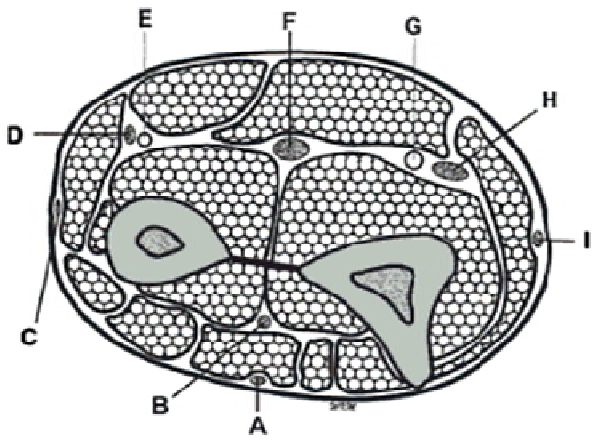


Figure 2-15 The Right Mid-Forearm, Transverse Section: Vessels and Nerves

FIGURE (13)

I.

14-Identify:

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

K. L.

M. N.

O.

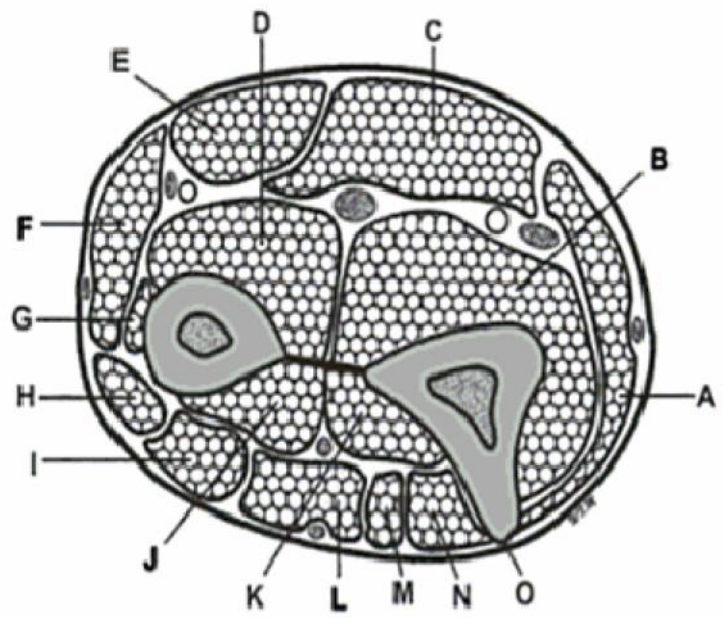


Figure 2-16 The Right Mid-Forearm, Transverse Section: Muscles

FIGURE (14)

15-identify:

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

K. L.

M

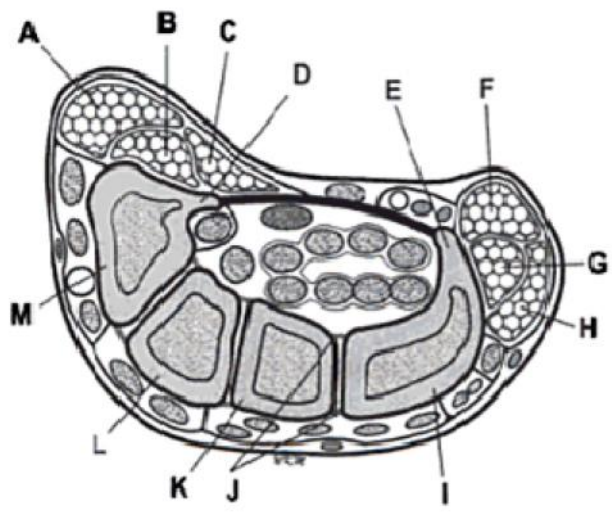


Figure 2-17 The Right Wrist, Transverse Section: Bones, Therar Muscles, and Hypothenar Muscles

FIGURE (15)

16-Identify:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

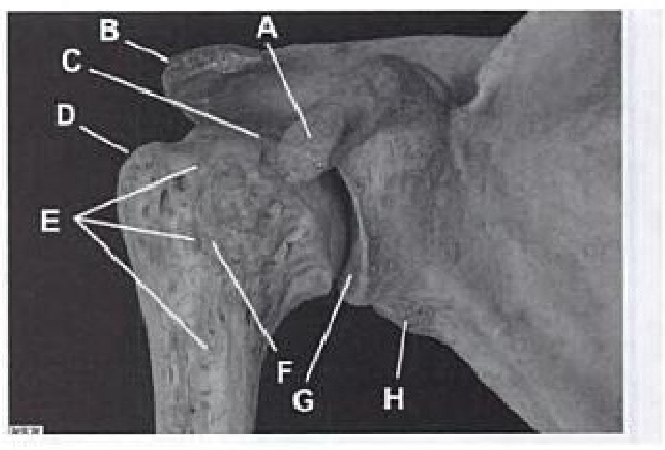


Figure 2-25 The Right Glenohumeral Articulation: The Humerus and the Scapula

FIGURE (16)

H.

17-Identify:

A.

B.

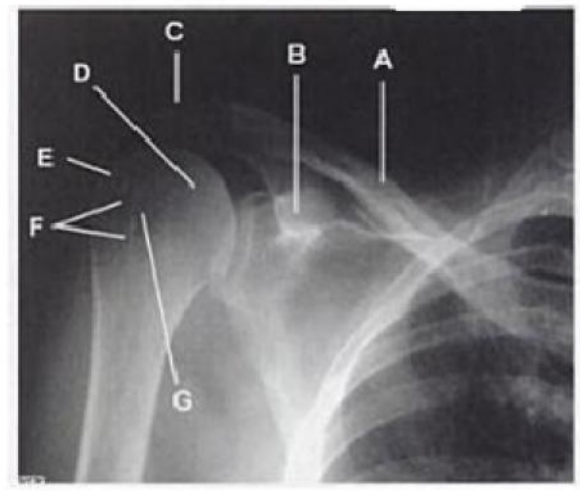
C.

D.

E.

F.

G.



AP X-ray of the Right Shoulder

FIGURE (17)

18- Identify:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

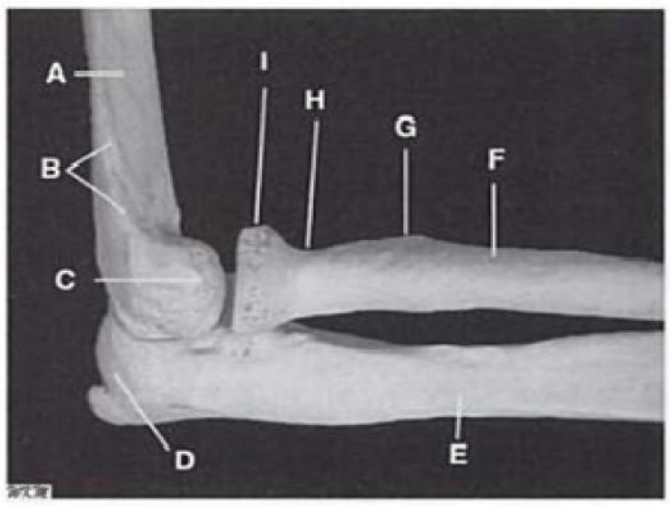


Figure 2-30 The Skeleton of the Right Elbow, Lateral Aspect

FIGURE (18)

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Answers of identify

**** IDENTIFY:**

FIGURE (1)

A. The acromion.
B. The spine of the scapula.
C. The superior angle of the scapula.
D. The supraspinous fossa.
E. The medial (dorsal) border of the scapula.
F. TheInfraspinous fossa.
G. the Inferior angle of the scapula.
H. The lateral border of the scapula.

I. The Infraglenoid tubercle.
J. TheSpinoglenoid notch.
K. The Glenoid fossa.
L. The coracoid process.

FIGURE (2)

A. The spine of the scapula.
B. The coracoid process of the scapula.
C. The lateral end of the clavicle.
D. The acromioclavicular joint.
E. The acromion. The point of the shoulder.
F. The greater tubercle of the humerus.
G. The supraspinatus muscle.
H. The infraspinatus muscle.
I. The teres minor muscle.
J. The quadrangular space
K. The triangular space.
L. The lateral head of the triceps muscle.
M. The shaft of the humerus.
N. The long head of the triceps muscle.
O. The teres major muscle.

FIGURE (3)

A. The subclavian artery.
B. The axillary artery.
C. The anterior circumflex humeral artery.
D. The posterior circumflex humeral artery.
E. The profundabrachii artery
F. the brachial artery.
G. The subscapular artery.
H. The thoracodorsal artery.
I. The circumflex scapular artery.
J. The thyrocervical trunk.
K. The transverse cervical artery.
L. The suprascapular artery.

قال تعالى:{ إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللَّهُ وَجِلَتْ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَإِذَا تُلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُهُ زَادَتْهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ }

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FIGURE (4)

A. The anatomical neck of the humerus.
B. The head of the humerus.
C. The greater tubercle (greater tuberosity) of the humerus.

D. The surgical neck of the humerus.
E. The musculospiral groove.
F. The lateral supracondylar ridge.
G. The medial supracondylar ridge.
H. The olecranon fossa.
I. The lateral epicondyle.
J. The trochlear notch. It is the area that articulates with the ulna.
K. The groove for the ulnar nerve.
L. The prominent medial epicondyle.

FIGURE (5)

A. The subclavius muscle.
B. The deltoid muscle.
C. The subscapularis muscle
D. The teres major muscle
E. The latissimusdorsi muscle.
F. The serratus anterior muscle
G. The subclavian artery On the right side
H. The axillary artery.
I. The thoracoacromial (acromiothoracic) trunk.
J. The pectoralis minor muscle.
K. The lateral thoracic artery.
L. The subscapular branch of the third part of the axillary artery.
M. The internal thoracic artery.

FIGURE (6)

1. The roots of the plexus.
2. The middle trunk.
3. The divisions of the plexus.
4. The lateral cord of the brachial plexus.
5. The cords of the plexus.
6. The anterior division of the inferior trunk of the brachial plexus.
7. The terminal branches.

FIGURE (7)

A: the deltoid muscle
B: the long head of biceps muscle
C: the short head of biceps.
D: the coracobrachialis.
E: The pectoralis major.
F: The pectoralis minor.
G: Theserratus anterior muscle.
H: The innermost intercostal muscle.
I: The internal intercostal muscle.
J: An external intercostal muscle.
K: The subscapularis muscle.
L: The infraspinatus muscle.
M: The teres minor muscle.
N: the teres major muscle.
O: The tendon of the latismusdorsi muscle.
P: The long head of the triceps muscle.
Q: The lateral head of the triceps muscle.

FIGURE (8)

A: The cephalic vein.
B: The musclocutaneous nerve.
C: The median nerve.
D: The medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve.
E: The axillary vein.
F: The long thoracic nerve.
G: The third part of the axillary artery.
H: The radial nerve.
I: The ulnar nerve.
J: The thoracodorsal nerve.

FIGURE (9)

A: The lateral head of the triceps muscle.
B: The long head of the triceps muscle.
C: The medial head of the triceps muscle.
D: The ulnar nerve.
E: The superior ulnar collateral artery.
F: The medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve.
G: The brachial vein.
H: The brachial artery.
I: The median nerve.
J&K: The short head of the biceps muscle & the long head of the biceps muscle.
L: The cephalic vein.
M: The musclocutaneous nerve.
N:The brachialis muscle.
O: The radial nerve.
P: The profundabrachii artery.
Q: The shaft of the humerus.

FIGURE (10)

A: The cephalic vein.
B: The basilica vein.
C: The median cubital vein.
D: The median antebrachial vein.
E: Accessory cephalic vein.

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FIGURE (11)

A: The brachial artery.
B: The superior ulnar collateral artery.
C: The inferior ulnar collateral artery.
D: The anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
E: The posterior ulnar recurrent artery.
F: The common interosseous artery.
G: The ulnar artery.
H&I: They are the anterior & posterior branches of profundabrachii.
J: The radial recurrent artery.
K: The interosseous recurrent artery.
L: The anterior interosseous artery.
M: The radial artery.

FIGURE (12)

A: The pronator teres muscle.
B: The flexor carpi radialis muscle.
C: The palmarislongus muscle.
D: The flexor carpi ulnarismuscle.
E: The brachioradialismuscle.
F&G: They are respectively the radial head & the humeral head of the flexor digitorumsuperfacialis muscle.
H: The pronator Quadratus muscle.

FIGURE (13)

A: the posterior antebrachial nerve.
B: The posterior interosseous nerve.
C: The lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve.
D: The superfacial terminal branch of the radial nerve.
E: The radial artery.
F: The median nerve.
G: The ulnar artery.
H: The ulnar nerve.
I: The medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve.

FIGURE (14)

A: The flexor carpi ulnarismuscle .
B: The flexor digitorumprofundus muscle .
C: The flexor digitorumsuperfacialis muscle.
D: The flexor pollicislongus muscle.
E: The flexor carpi radialis muscle.
F: The brachioradialis muscle.
G: insertion of pronator teres.
H: The extensor carpi radialislongus muscle.
I: The extensor carpi brevis muscle.
J: The abductor pollicislongus muscle.
K: The extensor pollicislongus muscle.
L: The extensor digitorum muscle.
M: The extensor digitiminimi muscle.
N: The extensor carpi ulnaris muscle.
O: The subcutaneous posterior border of the shaft of the ulna.

FIGURE (15)

A: The abductor pollicisbrevis muscle.
B: The opponenspollicis muscle.
C: The flexor pollicisbrevis muscle.
D: The crest of the trapezium bone.
E: The hook of the hamate bone.
F: The flexor digitiminimi muscle.
G: The opponensdigitiminimi muscle.
H: The abductor digitiminimi muscle.
I: The hamate bone.

J: The palmar carpal interosseous ligament & the dorsal carpal interosseous ligament.
K: The capitate bone.
L: The trapezoid bone.
M: The trapezium bone.

قال تعالى: {قُل لَّن يُصِيبَنَا إِلاَّ مَا كَتَبَ اللّهُ لَنَا هُوَ مَوْلاَنَا وَعَلَى اللّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ }

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Part2

1. Regarding the clavicle, all are correct EXCEPT:

a. It is an example of the short bones.
b. It is the first bone to ossify in the fetal life.
c. It ossifies in membrane.
d. It is the commonly fractured bone.
e. It has medullary cavity.

2. the most common site of fracture of the clavicle is:

a. Medial end.
b. Lateral end.
c. Midpoint of the clavicle.
d. Junction of the medial two-thirds and the lateral third.
e. Junction of the lateral two-thirds and the medial third.

3. The inferior surface of the clavicle gives attachment to all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Conoid ligament.
b. Trapezoid ligament.
c. Costoclavicular ligament.
d. Pectoralis major muscle.
e. Subclavius mucle

4. These muscles are attached to the medial two thirds of the clavicle EXCEPT:

a. Sternomastoid.
b. Deltoid.
c. Pectoralis major.
d. Subclavius.
e. Sternohyoid.

5. Regarding the articulations of the clavicle, one is correct:

a. The medial end articulates with the manubrium by fibrous articulation.

b. The medial end articulates with the manubrium by cartilaginous articulation.

c. The medial end articulates with the body of the sternum by saddle synovial joint.

d. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by fibrous articulation.

e. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by plane synovial articulation.

6. One of he following is not attached to the medial border of the scapula:

a. Levator scapulae. b. Teres minor.

c. Serratus anterior. d. Rhombideus minor.

e. Rhomboideus major

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7. All of the following parts of the scapula can be felt EXCEPT:

a. Acromion process. b. Crest of the spine.

c. Upper border. d. Inferior angle.

e. Tip of the coracoid process.

8. The glenoid cavity articulates with the head of the humerus by a:

a. Fibrous articulation. b. Cartilaginous articulation.

c. Plane synovial articulation. d. Ball and socket synovial articulation.

e. Hinge synovial articulation.

9. The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the:

a. Radial nerve. b. Axillary nerve. c. Ulnar nerve. d. Median nerve.

e. None of the above.

10. The back of the medial epicondyle is related to the:

a. Radial nerve. b. Axillary nerve.

c. Ulnar nerve. d. Median nerve.

e. None of the above.

11. The deltopectoral groove contains:

a. Deltoid branch of the lateral thoracic artery. b. Cephalic vein.

c. Apical group of axillary lymph nodes.

d. All of the above. e. None of the above.

12. The axilla contains all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Axillary artery b. Axillary vein. c. Trunks of the brachial plexus.

d. Fat. e. Tail of the breast.

13. The bicipital groove of the humerus lodges (contains) the:

a. Axillary artery. b. Long head of the biceps.

c. Long head of the triceps. d. Coracobrachialis.

e. None of the above.

14. Muscle/s taking origin from the clavicle is/are:

a. Subclavius. b. Trapezius. c. Pectoralis major.

d. All of the above. e. a and b only.

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15. One of the following is a branch of the second part of the axillary artery:

a. Lateral thoracic artery.

b. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.

c. Posterior circumflex humeral artery.

d. Superior thoracic artery.

e. Subscapular artery.

قال تعالى:{ ومن يتق الله يجعل له مخرجا
ويرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب }

16. The thoracoacromial artery is a branch of the:

a. Subclavian artery. b. First part of the axillary artery.

c. Second part of the axillary artery. d. Third part of the axillary artery.

e. Brachial artery.

17. The breast is supplied by:

a. Lateral thoracic artery. b. Internal thoracic artery.

c. Intercostals arteries. d. All of the above.

e. None of the above.

18. The brachial plexus has:

a. 8 rami (roots). b. 5 trunks.

c. 6 divisions. d. 4 cords.

e. None of the above.

20. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus:

a. 1. b. 2. c. 3. d. 4. e. 5.

21. The usual number of branches of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus:

a. 1. b. 2. c. 3. d. 4. e. 5.

22. The earliest bone to ossify in the body is:

a. Humerus. b. Radius. c. Ulna. d. Clavicle. e. Femur.

23. The deep pectoral fascia:

a. Invests the subclavius muscle. b. Invests the pectoralis minor muscle.

c. Separates the pectoralis major from the breast. d. Pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve.

e. All of the above.

24. Regarding the axilla, one is INCORRECT:

a. The axillary artery terminates at the lower border of teres major.

b. The brachial plexus terminates at the lower border of the pectoralis minor.

c. The third part of the axillary artery is related to the cords of the brachial plexus.

d. The axillary lymph nodes receive 75% of the lymphatics of the breast.

e. The anterior fold of the axilla is higher than the posterior fold.

25. The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Pectoralis major. b. Teres major.

c. Pectoralis minor. d. Subclavius.

e. Clavipectoral fascia.

29. The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the:

a. Roots of the brachial plexus. b. Upper trunk.

c. Middle trunk. d. Posterior cord.

e. Lateral cord.

30. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is:

a. C5. b. C6. c. C7. d. C5, 6 & 7 e. C5, 6, 7 & 8

31. The anterior (pectoral) group of the axillary lymph nodes is located along the:

a. Upper part of the axillary vein. b. Lower part of the axillary vein.

c. Lateral thoracic artery. d. Subscapular artery.

e. None of the above.

36. The trapezius muscle is supplied by the:

a. Cranial accessory nerve. b. Spinal accessory nerve.

c. Long thoracic nerve. d. Dorsal scapular nerve. e. Thoracodorsal nerve.

37. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle:

a. Supraspinatus. b. Infraspinatus.

c. Teres minor. d. Teres major. e. Subscapularis.

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

38. Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes:

a. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 15°.

b. Loss of abduction of the arm from 15° – 90°

c. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 90°.

d. Loss of abduction of the arm from 90° – 180°

e. None of the above.

39. The axillary nerve supplies the:

قال تعالى: { وإذا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فإنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ دعوةَ الدَّاعِ إذا دَعانِ فلْيستجيبوا لي ولْيُؤمِنُوا بي لَعلَّهُم يَرشُدونَ }

a. Muscle that abducts the arm from zero to15°.

b. Muscle that abducts the arm from 15° – 90°.

c. Muscle that forms the rounded contour of the shoulder.

d. a and c. e. b and c.

40. The suprascapular nerve supplies:

a. Muscle inserted into the upper impression of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

b. Muscle inserted into the middle impression of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

c. Muscle that initiates abduction of the arm.

d. All of the above. e. a and b only.

42. Muscles that rotate the scapula downward are attached to:

a. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula. b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.

c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine. d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.

e. a and c.

43. Muscles that rotate the scapula upward are attached to the:

a. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula. b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.

c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine. d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.

e. a and c.

44. All the muscles attached to the bicipital (intertubercular) groove:

a. Abduct the arm (shoulder joint). b. Adduct the arm.

c. Medial rotation of the arm. d. a and c. e. b and c.

45. Anastomosis around the scapula connects the subclavian artery with the:

a. First part of the axillary artery. b. Second part of the axillary artery.

c. Third part of the axillary artery. d. Brachial artery.

e. None of the above.

46. Actions of the latissimus dorsi:

a. Flexes the arm. b. Abducts the arm.

c. Laterally rotates the arm. d. All of the above.

e. None of the above.

48. The quadrangular space is bounded by all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Teres minor. b. Teres major.

c. Long head of biceps. d. Long head of triceps.

e. Surgical neck of the humerus.

49. Regarding the biceps brachii, one is INCORRECT:

a. Has long head attached to the supraglenoid tubercle.

b. Has short head attached to the tip of the coracoid process.

c. Has a tendon inserted into the radial tuberosity.

d. It flexes the elbow joint.

e. It is powerful supinator of the extended elbow

50. The direction of the nutrient foramen of the humerus is:

a. Upward. b. Downward.

c. Medially. d. Laterally.

e. None of the above.

51. The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:

a. Brachial artery. b. Median cubital vein.

c. Median nerve. d. Radial nerve.

e. None of the above.

52. in movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in:

a. Flexion. b. Exatension. c. Abduction. d. Rotation. e. Supination.

53. The brachial artery:

a. Bifurcates opposite the neck of the humerus.

b. Is deep throughout its entire course.

c. In the cubital fossa, it lies medial to the biceps tendon.

d. The median nerve crosses in front of the artery from the medial to the lateral side.

e. None of the above.

54. The cubital fossa is bounded by the:

a. Pronator quadratus. b. Brachioradialis.

c. Coracobrachialis. d. Biceps tendon. e. a and b only.

55. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is derived from the:

a. C5. b. C6. c. C7. d. C5, 6, 7 e. C6, 7, 8

56. The anterior compartment of the arm contains all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Biceps. b. Triceps.

c. Brachialis. d. Coracobrachialis.

e. Brachial artery.

57. Muscles innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve:

a. Brachialis. b. Coracobrachialis.

c. Biceps. d. All of the above.

e. Triceps.

58. The cubital fossa contains all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Brachial artery. b. Radial artery.

c. Radial nerve. d. Ulnar nerve.

e. Median nerve.

59. The constriction below the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus is called:

a. Anatomical neck. b. Surgical neck.

c. Humeral shaft. d. Humeral ring.

e. None of the above.

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم
:(دعاء المسلم مستجاب لأخيه
بظهر الغيب، عند رأسه ملك
موكَّل به كلَّما دعا لأخيه بخير
قال الملك آمين ولك مثل ذلك)

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

60. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the:

a. Supraspinatus. b. Infraspinatus.

c. Teres minor. d. Teres major.

e. Subscapularis.

61. The proximal row of the carpal bones consists of all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Scaphoid. b. Lunate.

c. Trapezium. d. Pisiform. e. Triquetral.

62. Regarding the ulnar nerve, all are correct EXCEPT:

a. Is the largest branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.

b. Carries fibers from C6, C7 and C8.

c. Has no branches in the arm.

d. It enters the hand superficial to the flexor retinaculum.

e. Injury of the nerve causes partial claw hand.

63. Regarding the median nerve, all are correct EXCEPT:

a. Arises from both the medial and lateral cords of the brachial plexus.

b. It crosses the brachial artery at the insertion of the coracobrachialis.

c. In the cubital fossa, it lies lateral to the brachial artery.

d. It enters the hand in the carpal tunnel.

e. Injury of the nerve causes ape-like hand.

64. One of the following is not a branch of the radial artery:

a. Radial recurrent artery. b. Common interosseous artery.

c. Palmar (anterior) carpal. d. Dorsal (posterior) carpal.

e. Deep palmar arch.

65. The median nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:

a. Flexor carpi ulnaris. b. Flexor carpi radialis.

c. Flexor digitorum superficialis. d. Palmaris longus.

e. Pronator teres.

66. The ulnar nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:

a. Adductor pollicis. b. Flexor pollicis longus.

c. Interossei muscles. d. Hypothenar muscles. e. Medial 2 lumbricals.

67. The ulnar nerve:

a. is a branch from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus. b. Carries fibers from C8 and T1.

c. Supplies all the superficial muscles of the front of the forearm except flexor carpi ulnaris.

d. All of the above.

e. None of the above.

68. The distal row of the carpal bones consists of:

a. Scaphoid. b. Lunate. c. Triquetral. d. Pisiform.

e. None of the above

69. Structure crossing superficial to the flexor retinaculum:

a. Median nerve. b. Ulnar nerve.

c. Flexor digitorum superficialis. d. Flexor pollicis longus.

e. None of the above.

71. The usual number of branches of the median nerve in the arm:

a. 0 b. 1 c. 3 d. 4 e. 6

72. The usual number of branches of the ulnar nerve in the arm:

a. 0 b. 1 c. 3 d. 4 e. 6

73. Branches of the radial artery at the wrist include:

a. 1st dorsal metacarpal artery. b. 2nd dorsal metacarpal artery.

c. 3rd dorsal metacarpal artery. d. All of the above.

e. None of the above.

74. Regarding the bicipital aponeurosis, one is incorrect:

a. It is an extension from the tendon of the biceps.

b. It blends with the deep fascia covering the extensor muscles of the forearm.

c. Passes over the brachial artery. d. Crosses the front of the median nerve.

e. Separates the median nerve from the median cubital vein.

75. Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:

a. Common interosseous artery.
b. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
c. Superficial palmar branch.
d. All of the above.
e. A and B only.

76. The following muscles are innervated by the median nerve EXCEPT:

a. Pronator teres.
b. Pronator quadratus.
c. Flexor pollicis longus.
d. Opponens pollicis.
e. Adductor pollicis.

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم : (مَن سَرَّهُ أن يستجيب الله له عند الشدائد والكُرَب فليكثر الدعاء في الرخاء)

77. Muscles taking origin from the radius:

a. Biceps.
b. Supinator.
c. Pronator quadratus.
d. Flexor pollicis longus.
e. None of the above.

78. Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:

a. Lies anterior to the flexor retinaculum.
b. Lies lateral to the pisiform bone.
c. Lies medial to the ulnar nerve.
d. All of the above.
e. A and B only.

79. Relations of the median nerve at the wrist:

a. Lies in the carpal tunnel.
b. 2 inches above the wrist, it becomes subcutaneous.
c. Lies between the tendons of the palmaris longus and flexor carpi radialis.
d. All of the above.
e. A and B only.

80. As a result of injury of the ulnar nerve at the wrist:

a. Marked wasting (atrophy) of the thenar eminence.
b. The thumb cannot be abducted.

c. The thumb cannot be adducted.

d. Loss of sensation over the thumb.

e. A and B are correct.

ANSWERS

	9 b	18 c	31 c	45 c	55 d	46 b	74 b
1 a	10 c	20 e	36 b	46 e	56 b	65 a	75 e
2 d	11 b	21 c	37 d	48 c	57 d	66 b	76 e
3 d	12 c	22 b	38 b	49 e	58 d	67 b	77 d
4 b	13 b	23 c	39 e	50 b	59 b	68 e	78 e
5 e	14 c	24 c	40 e	51 b	60 e	69 b	79 d
6 b	15 a	25 b	42 b	52a	61 c	71 a	80 c
7 c	16 c	29 b	43 e	53 c	62 b	72 a	
8 d	17 d	30 d	44 e	54 b	63 c	73 a	

Lower Limb

1. All of the following statements concerning the femur are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is the longest bone in the body.

(B) It is the heaviest bone in the body.

(C) Its length is approximately a quarter of the person's height.

(D) The distal end of the femur undergoes ossification just before birth.

(E) Its average adult length is 36 inches.

2. The adductor tubercle is located on which of the following bones?

(A) femur (B) tibia (C) fibula (D) ischium (E) ilium

3. The margin of the acetabulum is deficient inferiorly at which of the following structures?

(A) ischial tuberosity (B) obturator foramen

(C) linea aspera (D) acetabular notch (E) ischial spine

4. A deficiency in the smooth articular surface of the acetabulum is known as which of the following?

(A) pecten pubis (B) pubic crest

(C) lunate surface (D) ala

(E) ramus

5. The medial and lateral malleoli articulate with which of the following bones?

(A) femur (B) calcaneus (C) talus (D) cuboid (E) fibula

6. The sustentaculum tali projects from the superior surface of which of the following bones?

(A) intermediate cuneiform (B) talus

(C) cuboid (D) navicular

(E) calcaneus

7. Which of the following bones articulates with the fibula, tibia, calcaneus, and navicular?

(A) talus (B) lateral cuneiform

(C) intermediate cuneiform (D) medial cuneiform

(E) cuboid

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

8. The small saphenous vein empties into which of the following veins?

(A) femoral (B) tibial

(C) peroneal (D) popliteal

(E) great saphenous

9. Which of the following statements correctly applies to the iliopsoas muscle?

(A) It is a flat quadrangular muscle.

(B) It is the chief flexor of the thigh.

(C) It is enclosed between two layers of fascia lata.

(D) It inserts into the iliotibial tract.

(E) It is located in the posterior compartment of the thigh.

10. All of the following statements concerning the sartorius muscle are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is known as the “tailor’s muscle.”

(B) It is the longest muscle in the body.

(C) It acts across two joints.

(D) It extends the hip.

كان عمر رضي الله عنه يقول :

(أنا إن مُنعتُ الدعاء أشدُّ عليَّ إن مُنعتُ الإجابة، فإذا أُلْهِمْتُ الدعاء كانت الاستجابة معه)

(E) It is located in the anterior compartment of the thigh.

11. All of the following statements concerning the quadriceps femoris are correct EXCEPT

(A) Collectively constitutes the largest and most powerful muscle group in the body.

(B) It is the great extensor of the thigh.

(C) It inserts onto the tibia.

(D) It forms the main bulk of the anterior thigh muscles.

(E) The patella provides additional leverage for the quadriceps.

12. Which of the following statements concerning the components of the quadriceps femoris is correct?

(A) The rectus femoris is considered the“kicking muscle.”

(B) The vastus lateralis is the smallest component of the quadriceps.

(C) The articularis genus is a derivative of the vastus lateralis.

(D) The rectus femoris lies deep to the vastus intermedius.

(E) The vastus intermedius is the chief flexor of the thigh.

13. Which of the following statements concerning the gracilis muscle is correct?

(A) It passes through the lesser sciatic foramen.

(B) It crosses the knee joint.

(C) It lies deep to the pectineus and adductor longus muscles.

(D) It is located in the anterior compartment of the thigh.

(E) It is a short, fan-shaped muscle.

14. All of the following statements concerning the adductor magnus are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is the largest muscle in the adductor group.

(B) It is located in the posterior compartment of the thigh.

(C) It has adductor and hamstring parts.

(D) It is a composite, triangular muscle with two parts that differ in nerve supply.

(E) Its main action is to adduct the thigh.

15. Which of the following statements correctly applies to the adductor hiatus?

(A) It is an opening in the aponeurotic distal attachment of the adductor longus.

(B) It transmits the femoral nerve, artery and vein.

(C) The opening is located just inferior to the adductor tubercle of the femur.

(D) It extends from the adductor canal in the thigh to the popliteal fossa.

(E) The great saphenous vein passes through the adductor hiatus.

16. All of the following statements concerning the femoral triangle are correct EXCEPT

(A) Its superior border is the inguinal ligament.

(B) Its lateral border is the sartorius.

(C) It is bisected by the femoral artery and vein.

(D) The saphenous nerve passes through the femoral triangle.

(E) Its medial border is the adductor magnus.

17. All of the following statements concerning the femoral canal are correct EXCEPT

(A) It contains the femoral nerve. (B) It is the medial compartment of the femoral sheath.

(C) It allows the femoral vein to expand when venous return from the lower limb is increased.

(D) It extends distally to the level of the proximal edge of the saphenous opening.

(E) It contains loose connective tissue, fat, a few lymphatic vessels, and sometimes a deep inguinal lymph node (Cloquet's node).

18. All of the following statements concerning the femoral ring are correct EXCEPT

(A) The lacunar ligament forms its medial boundary.

(B) The anterior boundary is formed by the inguinal ligament.

(C) The femoral artery forms its lateral boundary.

(D) Its proximal end is closed by extraperitoneal fatty tissue that forms the femoral septum.

(E) It lies anterior to the pectineus muscle.

19. Which of the following statements concerning the femoral artery is correct?

(A) It enters the femoral canal. (B) It enters the adductor canal.

(C) It passes dorsal to the inguinal ligament. (D) It gives rise to the inferior epigastric artery.

(E) It passes through the obturator canal.

20 Which of the following arteries supplies most of the blood to the head and neck of the femur?

(A) medial circumflex femoral (B) lateral circumflex femoral

(C) external pudendal (D) deep circumflex iliac

21. All of the following statements concerning the adductor canal are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is approximately 15 cm long.

(B) It extends from the apex of the femoral triangle to the adductor hiatus.

(C) It contains the saphenous nerve.

(D) Is is bounded posteriorly by the sartorius muscle.

(E) It contains the femoral artery and vein.

22. Which of the following statements concerning the lesser sciatic foramen is correct?

(A) It is the passageway for structures entering or leaving the pelvis.

(B) It is the passageway for structures entering or leaving the perineum.

(C) All lower limb arteries and nerves leave the pelvis through this foramen.

(D) The femoral nerve passes through the lesser sciatic foramen.

(E) The obturator nerve enters the adductor compartment via the lesser sciatic foramen.

23. All of the following structures pass through the greater sciatic foramen EXCEPT

(A) piriformis muscle (B) sciatic nerve

(C) superior gluteal vessels (D) inferior gluteal vessels (E) pudendal nerve

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24. All of the following statements concerning the gluteus maximus are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is used very little during casual walking.

(B) It assists in making the knee stable.

(C) It is used very little in climbing upstairs.

(D) It is used in running.

(E) It is used when rising from the sitting position.

25. The ischial bursa separates the inferior part of which of the following muscles from the ischial tuberosity?

(A) Gluteus maximus (B) Gluteus minimus

(C) Gluteus medius (D) piriformis (E) obturator internus

26. All of the following statements concerning the gluteus medius and minimus are correct EXCEPT

(A) They all have the same nerve supply. (B) They have the same actions.

(C) They are supplied by the same blood vessels. (D) They abduct the thigh and rotate it laterally.

(E) They are largely responsible for preventing sagging of the unsupported side of the pelvis during walking.

27. All of the following muscles are lateral rotators of the thigh EXCEPT

(A) quadratus femoris (B) obturator internus

(C) obturator externus (D) gluteus medius (E) inferior gemellus

28. All of the following statements concerning the sciatic nerve are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is the largest nerve in the body.

(B) It is really two nerves.

(C) It supplies all leg and foot muscles.

(D) It receives its blood supply from the superior gluteal nerve.

(E) It passes inferolaterally under cover of the gluteus maximus, midway between the greater trochanter and the ischial tuberosity.

قال الله تعالى:

(أَمَّن يُجِيبُ المُضْطَرَّ إذا دعاهُ ويكْشِفُ السُّوءَ ويجعَلُكُمْ خُلَفَاءَ الأرضِ أإلهٌ مع الله قليلاً ما تذكَّرون)

29. Which of the following muscles is located in the posterior aspect of the thigh?

(A) semitendinosus (B) gluteus maximus

(C) piriformis (D) internal obturator

(E) superior gemellus

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

30. All of the following statements concerning the hamstring muscles are correct EXCEPT

(A) They are extensors of the thigh.

(B) They are flexors of leg.

(C) A person with paralyzed hamstrings tends to fall backwards.

(D) Most take origin from the ischial tuberosity.

(E) Most are innervated by the tibial division of the sciatic nerve.

31. The innervation for the short head of the biceps is provided by which of the following nerves?

(A) obturator (B) femoral

(C) tibial division of the sciatic (D) fibular division of the sciatic

(E) sartorius

32. A line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the ischial tuberosity (Nelaton's line), passing over the lateral aspect of the hip, normally passes over which of the following structures?

(A) sciatic nerve (B) ischial spine

(C) obturator canal (D) pudendal nerve

(E) Greater trochanter

33. All of the following statements concerning the popliteal fossa are correct EXCEPT

(A) The biceps femoris forms the superolateral border.

(B) The semimembranosus forms the superomedial border.

(C) It contains both the tibial and common fibular nerves.

(D) The lateral and medial heads of the gastrocnemius form the inferolateral and inferomedial borders.

(E) It contains the great saphenous vein.

34. The floor of the popliteal fossa includes which of the following structures?

(A) oblique popliteal ligament (B) patella

(C) lateral meniscus (D) anterior cruciate ligament

(E) posterior cruciate ligament

35. The lateral sural nerve is a branch of which of the following nerves?

(A) femoral (B) common fibular (C) tibial

(D) obturator (E) posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

36. Which of the following muscles dorsiflexes the ankle?

(A) extensor digitorum longus (B) fibularis longus

(C) soleus (D) plantaris (E) gastrocnemius

37. Muscles that evert the foot include which of the following muscles?

(A) gastrocnemius (B) soleus

(C) tibialis posterior (D) fibularis brevis (E) flexor digitorum longus

38. All of the following statements correctly apply to the inferior extensor retinaculum EXCEPT

(A) It passes from the fibula to the tibia proximal to the malleoli.

(B) It is a Y-shaped band of deep fascia.

(C) It attaches laterally to the anterosuperior surface of the calcaneus.

(D) It forms a strong loop around the tendons of the fibularis tertius.

(E) It forms a strong loop around the tendons of the extensor digitorum longus.

39. Which of the following muscles is the strongest dorsiflexor and invertor of the foot?

(A) Extensor digitorum longus

(B) tibialis anterior

(C) fibularis tertius

(D) Extensor hallucis longus

(E) Flexor hallucis longus

40. All of the following muscles are located in the deep muscle group of the posterior compartment EXCEPT

(A) flexor digitorum longus (B) popliteus

(C) plantaris (D) flexor hallucis longus (E) tibialis posterior

41. Which of the following muscles is a flexor of the knee joint?

(A) popliteus (B) tibialis anterior

(C) fibularis longus (D) extensor digitorum longus (E) extensor hallucis longus

42. Which of the following muscles is the powerful" push-off" muscle?

(A) gastrocnemius (B) soleus

(C) tibialis anterior (D) flexor hallucis longus (E) plantaris

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

43. Which of the following muscles contract to assist the posterior cruciate ligament in preventing anterior displacement of the femur on the tibia?

(A) plantaris (B) popliteus

(C) soleus (D) gastrocnemius (E) tibialis posterior

44. The lateral compartment of the foot contains which of the following muscles?

(A) abductor digiti minimi brevis (B) flexor hallucis brevis

(C) quadratus plantae (D) flexor hallucis longus

(E) abductor hallucis

اعلم أن الناس إذا أعجبوا بك
فإنما أعجبوا بجميل ستر الله عليك
(ابن الجوزي)

45. The central compartment of the foot contains all of the following muscles EXCEPT

(A) flexor digitorum brevis (B) flexor digitorum longus

(C) quadratus plantae (D) abductor hallucis (E) lumbricals

46. The medial plantar nerve is a terminal branch of which of the following nerves?

(A) femoral (B) tibial (C) fibular (D) obturator (E) sural

47. Which of the following ligaments prevents hyperextension of the hip joint during standing?

(A) iliofemoral (B) ischiofemoral (C) pubofemoral

(D) ligament of head of femur (E) transverse acetabular

48. A synovial protrusion beyond the free margin of the fibrous capsule onto the posterior aspect of the femoral neck forms a bursa for which of these muscle tendons?

(A) piriformis (B) obturator internus

(C) obturator externus (D) superior gemellus (E) quadratus femoris

49. Which of the following arteries provides the main blood supply for the hip joint?

(A) obturator (B) medial circumflex

(C) lateral circumflex (D) common iliac (E) internal iliac

50. Which of the following muscles is the most important muscle in stabilizing the knee?

(A) Biceps femoris (B) adductor magnus

(C) obturator internus (D) quadriceps femoris (E) piriformis

51. Which of the following muscles passes out of the knee joint to reach the tibia?

(A) plantaris (B) popliteus (C) sartorius (D) gracilis (E) tibialis anterior

52. All of the following statements concerning the fibular collateral ligament are correct EXCEPT

(A) It splits the tendon of the biceps femoris.

(B) It is superficial to the tendon of the popliteus.

(C) It is connected to the lateral meniscus.

(D) It is rounded and cordlike.

(E) It extends from the lateral epicondyle of the femur to the head of the fibula.

53. The oblique popliteal ligament is an expansion of the tendon of which of the following muscles?

(A) popliteus (B) plantaris (C) adductor magnus

(D) semimembranosus (E) gastrocnemius

54. All of the following ligaments of the knee are intra-articular EXCEPT

(A) Anterior cruciate (B) Lateral meniscus

(C) Patellar (D) Posterior cruciate (E) Medial meniscus

55. All of the following statements concerning the menisci of the knee joint are correct EXCEPT

(A) They are thicker at their external margins.

(B) They taper to thin, unattached edges in the interior of the joint.

(C) They are wedge-shaped in transverse section.

(D) Their external margins attach to the fibrous capsule of the knee joint.

(E) The transverse ligament of the knee joins the posterior edges of the menisci.

56. Pain on lateral rotation of the tibia on the femur indicates damage to which of the following structures?

(A) Anterior cruciate ligament

(B) Posterior cruciate ligament

(C) Lateral meniscus

(D) Medial meniscus

(E) Posterior meniscofemoral ligament

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

57. All of the following ligaments reinforce the fibrous capsule on the medial side of the ankle EXCEPT

(A) tibiocalcaneal (B) posterior tibiotalar

(C) Anterior tibiotalar (D) tibionavicular (E) calcaneofibular

58. Which of the following groups of muscles produce dorsiflexion of the ankle?

(A) Anterior compartment of the leg

(B) Posterior compartment of the leg

"الوصول لهدف ليس النهاية وإنما هو
بمثابة نقطة انطلاق لهدف آخر"
الشقيرى

(C) Medial compartment of the foot

(D) Lateral compartment of the leg

(E) Lateral compartment of the foot

59. All of the following statements concerning the plantar calcaneonavicular ligament are correct EXCEPT

(A) It extends from the sustentaculum tali to the navicular.

(B) It is also known as the spring ligament.

(C) It lies deep to the plantar aponeurosis.

(D) It plays an important role in maintaining the longitudinal arch of the foot.

(E) It forms a tunnel for the tendon of the fibularis longus.

60. All of the following statements concerning the medial longitudinal arch of the foot are correct EXCEPT

(A) It is higher and more important than the lateral longitudinal arch.

(B) It is composed of the calcaneus, talus, navicular, cuneiforms, and three metatarsals.

(C) The calcaneus is the keystone of this arch.

(D) The tibialis anterior helps strengthen this arch.

(E) The fibularis longus tendon also supports this arch.

61. Which of the following areas is involved in tibial nerve entrapment?

(A) Medial malleolus to the calcaneus

(B) Lateral malleolus to the navicular bone

(C) Medial malleolus to the calcaneal tendon

(D) Lateral malleolus to the fibularis brevis

(E) Long plantar ligament to the tendon of the fibularis longus

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

62. Which of the following knee support structures is considered to be the most important in the stabilization of the joint?

(A) Lateral and medial menisci

(B) Anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments

(C) Medial and lateral collateral ligaments

(D) fibrous capsule

(E) quadriceps femoris

63. Which of the following muscles is the strongest flexor of the hip joint?

(A) semitendinosus (B) iliopsoas

(C) Gluteus medius (D) gracilis (E) pectineus

64. All of the following muscles are lateral rotators of the hip joint EXCEPT

(A) obturator externus (B) Superior gemellus

(C) piriformis (D) Gluteus minimus (E) quadratus femoris

65. The tendon of the biceps femoris and the neck of the fibula may be used as a guide for locating which of the following nerves?

(A) saphenous (B) sural

(C) Common fibular (D) Medial plantar (E) tibial

66. The strongest dorsiflexor of the foot is which of the following muscles?

(A) fibularis tertius (B) Extensor digitorum longus

(C) tibialis anterior (D) gastrocnemius (E) Extensor hallucis brevis

67. Following aree the hamstring muscles EXCEPT:

A. Ischial head of adductor magnus B. Adductor longus

C. Semitendinosus D. Long head of biceps femoris

68. Tibial nerve gives following branches ln the popliteal fossa EXCEPT:

A. Nerve to long head of biceps femoris B. Nerve to lateral head of gastrocnemius

C. Nerve to soleus D. Nerve to popliteus

69. Superior tibiofibular joint belong to the variety of:

A. Fibrous B. Cartilaginous

C. Plane type of synovial D. Pivot type of synovial

70. Tendon of flexor hallucis longus grooves the following bone:

A. Fibula B. Medial cuneiform

C. Navicular D. Calcaneus

71. Lateral plantar nerve supplies the following muscles EXCEPT:

A. All lumbricals B. All dorsal interossei

C. All plantar interossei D. Adductor hallucis

72. Anterior division of obturator nerve supplies following muscles EXCEPT:

A. Adductor longus B. Gracilis

C. Adductor brevis (If not supplied by post division) D. Adductor magnus

73. Following structures pass through lesser sciatic notch EXCEPT:

A. Pudendal nerve B. lntemal pudendal artery C. Nerve to quadratus femoris

74. Following are the branches of posterior division of femoral nerve EXCEPT:

A. Nerve to rectus femoris B. Nerve to sartorius

C. Nerve to vastus lateralis D. Nerve to vastus intermedius

75. Following are the cutaneous branches of femoral nerve EXCEPT:

A. Medial cutaneous nerve of thigh B. Intermediate cutaneous nerve of thigh

C. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh D. Saphenous nerve

76. Following is a content of adductor canal:

A. Nerve to vastus medialis B. Nerve to vastus lateralis

C. Nerve to vastus intermedius D. Nerve to rectus femoris

77. Following are the branches of femoral artery EXCEPT:

A. Superficial circumflex iliac artery B. Lateral circumflex femoral artery

C. Superficial epigastric artery D. Superficial external pudendal artery

78. Following arteries take part in the trochanteric anastomosis EXCEPT:

A. Inferior gluteal artery B. Medial circumflex femoral artery

C. Lateral circumflex femoral artery D. Ascending branch of first perforating artery

79. Following are the attachments to the posterior surface of fibula EXCEPT:

A. Soleus B. Tibialis posterior

C. Flexor digitorum longus D. Flexor hallucis longus

80. Following is a branch of anterior division of femoral nerve:

A. Nerve to Sartorius B. Nerve to rectus femoris

C. Saphenous nerve D. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

81. Lateral plantar nerve supplies following muscles EXCEPT:

A. Adductor hallucis B. Second lumbrical

C. First lumbrical D. Interossei of fourth intermetatarsal space

82. Quadratus femoris causes following movement at hip joint:

A. Extension B. Flexion

C. Lateral rotation D. Medial rotation

83. Oblique popliteal ligament is an expansion of:

A. Semitendinosus B. Semimembranosus

C. Biceps femoris D. Adductor magnus

حياتنا لاتقاس بالأيام والسنين وإنما تقاس بتجاربنا فيها ونتائج هذه التجارب..

84. Foot drop results from injury to:

A. Deep peroneal nerve B. superficial peroneal nerve

C. Lateral planter nerve D. Tibial nerve

85. Following bones take part in the formation of the medial longitudinal arch of foot EXCEPT:

A. calcaneus B. Talus C. Navicular D. Cuboid

86. Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:

A. Tibialis anterior B. Peroneus longus

C. Peroneus tertius D. Extensor digitorum longus

87. A muscle that flexes both hip and knee joints is:

A. Rectus femoris B. Semitendinosus

C. Biceps femoris D. Sartorius

88. Following is true about tibialis posterior muscle EXCEPT:

A. Proximally, it is attached to both tibia and fibula

B. It grooves the posterior surface of lower end of tibia behind the medial malleolus

C. Its tendon crosses posterior to the tendon of flexor digitorum longus in the distal quarter of leg

D. One of its distal attachments is to the tuberosity of navicular bone

89. Following structure passes between gluteus medius and gluteus minimus:

A. Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve B. Inferior gluteal nerve

C. Inferior gluteal artery D. Superior gluteal nerve

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

90. Medial plantar nerve supplies following muscles EXCEPT:

A. Abductor hallucis B. Adductor hallucis

C. Flexor hallucis brevis D. First lumbrical

91. Following bones take part in the formation of lateral longitudinal arch of foot EXCEPT:

A. Talus B. Calcaneus C. Cuboid D. IVth metatarsal bone

92. Following muscles are attached to the greater trochanter of femur EXCEPT

A. Gluteus miuimus B. Obturator intemus C. Quadratus fcmoris

93. Inferlor tiblollbular joint belongs to the variety of

A. Pivot synovial B. Syndesmosis C. Synchondrosis D. Plane syuovial

94. Following are the contents of adductor canal EXCEPT

A. Femoral artery B. Saphenous nerve

C. Nerve to vastus intermedius D. Nerve to vastus medialis

95-the following muscles is supplied by the anterior division of obturator nerve:

a- adductaor magnnus b- sartorius

c- gracilis d- obturator externus

96-lateral cutenous nerve of calf is abranch of:

a- tibial nerve b- Common peroneal nerve

c- Deep peroneal nerve d- Superficial peroneal nerve

97-fascia contributing to the formation of femoral sheath is:

a- camper‘s fascia b- scarpa‘s fascia

c- Fascia iliaca d- fascia lata

98-following veins are the tributaries of great saphenous vein, except

a- superficial external pudendal b- Superficial epigastric

c- Superficial circumflex iliac d- Deep circumflex iliac

99. following is true about saphenous nerve, except:

a- it is abranch of femoral nerve

b- It accompanies the great saphenous vein in the leg

c- It accompanies femoral artery in the adductor canal

d- It ends in the skin of the lateral surface of leg

100-iliotibial tract

a- Is the thickened band of fascia lata

b- Is an aponeurosis of vastus lateralis

c- Extend from iliac crest to medial tibial condyle

d- Give insertion to gluteus medius

101- Concerning the greater sciatic foramen all is wrong except:

a- It is formed due to encircling the greater sciatic notch by the sacrotuburous ligament

b- It contains nerves only of motor function (no sensory)

c- It contains the largest branch of the lumber plexus

d- It accommodates both the gluteal nerves and the blood vessels

e- It is bounded superiorly by the sacrospinous ligament

102- The only structure not passing through the sciatic foramina is:

a- The tendons of 2 short lateral rotators of the thigh (P + OI)

b- The largest nerve of the body (sciatic nerve with alosmt root values of the sacrolumber plexus)

c- The innervating nerve of both gletus (medius and minimus) = superior gletual nerve

d- The innervating nerve of both quadratus femoris and gemellus inferior

e- The innervating nerve of all the muscles of the anterior compatemnt of the thigh (the femoral nerve) except the posos major muscle*103- Concerning the gletus maximus muscle all is wrong except:*

a- he nerve supply is of root values common to that of the obturator internus

b- Totally originating from the sacrotuburous ligament

c- Totally inserted at the iliotibual tract

d- It contracts helping during walking and running

e- Helps with the other 2 gletus muscles to maintain the extended postion of the knee joints

كتب والي خراسان إلى الخليفة عمر بن عبد العزيز
يستأذنه في أن يرخص له في استعمال بعض القوة
والعنف مع أهله
قائلا في رسالته:
"إن أهلها لا يصلحهم إلا السيف والسوط"
فرد عليه عمر قائلا:
" كذبت بل يصلحهم العدل والحق، فابسط ذلك فيهم،

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

104- Which of these are bursa produced during the course of the gletus maximus muscle:

a- near to the ischial spine b- near to the greater trochanter

c- near to the insertion site of the vastus laterlais d- all of the above

105- according to the gletus muscles:

a- maximus lies on the pelvic surface of the ilium

b- medius lies between the posterior and anterior gletual lines

c- minimus is the most superfascial one

d- All of them have the same actions on the thigh

106- The muscles innervated by nerves of root values (L4-L5- S 1) are:

a- All the gletus muscles

b- The quadratus femoris and the gemellus superior

c- The obturator internus and the gemellus inferior

d- Muscles produce medial rotaion of the thigh only by their anterior fibers

107- The iliotibial tract is:

a- Attached superiorly to the pupic tubercle

b- Attached inferiorly to the capsule of the knee joint and the medial tibial condyle

c- Gives insertion of the (TFL + GM)

d- Is related to the funcation of maintaining the flexed position of the knee joint

108- Concerning the short lateral rotators of the thigh:

a- only 4 of them pass from the gletual foramina

b- The tendons of the 2 gemelli are inserted at that of the obturator externus

c- The quadrate tubercle is the insertion site of the piriformis muscle

d- The trochantric fossa is the insertion of the obturator internus

109- The short lateral rotator muscle of the thigh that is related to the sciatic nerve

a.piriformis b. obturator internus

c. obturator externus d. quadratus femoris

110- Concerning the sciatic nerve all is true except:

a- nerve of root values = (L4-L5-S1-S2-S3)

b- Start by overlapping the piriformis

c- Emerges through the greater sciatic foramen

d- Supply all the hamistring muscles

e- Bypasses the bicepis femoris by being superfacsial to it

111- Concerning the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh:

a- found at the femoral triangle

b- Enter the thigh deep to the inguinal ligament

c- It accompagnes the sciatic nerve during its coruse till the short head of the bicepis femoris

d- Nerve with root values from only the posterior divisions of the sacral plexus

e- responsible for the sensation over the gletual reigion

112- All these facts about nerve root values are true except:

a- SGN+ Quadratus Femoris = L4-L5-S1 b- IGN + OI = L5-S1-S2

c- FN = L2-L3-L4 d- Nerve to the piriformis = L5-S1-S2

113- All of these are wrong about the arterial supply of the gletual region except:

a- the superior gletual artery passes deep to the piriformis

b- The inferior gletual artery is the continuation of the posterior divison of the internal iliac artery

c- The deep division of the superior gletual artery supplys the GM muscle

d- gletus minimus is supplied by the superfascial division of the superior gletual artery

e- Both the (IG.a + inferior branch of the deep division of the SG.a) share in the arterial supply of the head of the femur

114- in case of block of the inferior gletual artery, the blood can still reasch the head of the femur by:

a- the ascending arteries of the medial +lateral circumflex femoral arteries

b- External pudendal artery c- superfacsial circumflex iliac artery

d- profunda femoris artery e- superior gletual artery

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

115- concerning the great saphenous vien :

a- Has no corresponding artery b- Pierces the saphenous hiatus to complete as the femoral vien

c- Is connected to the underlying viens by perforating viens

d- The superfascial epigastric vien is one of the tributaries

e- All of the above

116- Concerning the fascia of the thigh all is true except:

a- The superfascial fascia is of 2 layers (fatty + membranous)

b- The deep fascia is enclosing all the muscle of the thigh

c- The iliotibial tract is a thick medial part of the fascia lata

d- It divides the muscles of the thigh into 3 compartments

117- Concerning the iliopsoas muscle all is wrong except:

a- a muscle produced due to common insertion of both iliacus and the psoas minor muscle

b- Supplied only by the femoral nerve

c- Helps in the hip extension and medial rotation

d- One of the muscles of the anterior compartment of the thigh

إنْ هآنتْ عليْك صلآتُـك ، ، فمآ الـذِي يَـعـزُ عليكْ. .

-ابنُ القيّم–

118- The (ASIS) is common attachment for both:

a- sartorius and the iliofemoral ligament

b- Inguinal ligament and the reflected head of the rectus femoris muscle

c- pectinus and the femoral sheath d- sartorius and the inguinal ligament

119- The anterior compartment of the thigh is:

a- containing the addactor group

b- Totally innervated by the obturator nerve

c- gracillis is the longest muscle of this compartment

d- sartorius passes directly obliquely over the vastus lateralis

e- The only muscle of no attachment to the femur is sartorius

120- The only muscle of the anterior compartment not innervated by the femoral nerve is

a. sartotius b. quadrcieps femoris

c. pectineus d. psoas major

121- All of this is action of the quadrceips femoris muscle except:

a- By the rectus femoris flexes the hip

b- By the lower fibers of the vastus medialis stablizes the patella

c- All of it is the main extensor of the knee joint

d- Medially rotates the knee

122- The only head of the quadrceipis femoris having action on the hip joint is:

a. vastus medialis b. vastus lateralis c- rectus femoris d- vastus intermedius

123- All the anterior compartment muscles of the thigh flex the hip except:

a. sartotius b. quadrcieps femoris c- pectineus d- psoas major

124- Concerning the femoral triangle all is wrong except:

a- is a medial depression on the anterior aspect of the upper of the thigh

b- The base directed above made by the superior pubic ramus

c- The apex is directed downwards made by a point of overlapping the adductor longus on the sartorius

d- Contain the obturator nerve

e- Adductor maginus is at the floor

125- The structure found at the femoral triangle but not the sheath is:

a. femoral artery b. femoral vien c. femoral nerve d. deep lymph nodes

126- Concerning the femoral sheath all is true except:

a- made due to accompagning the fascia to the femoral blood vessels

b- Has 3 compratments with femoral spetum inbetween

c- Enclose the femoral blood vessels along all their course

d- The medial compartment is called the femoral canal closed by the extrapritonial tissue to be the femoral ring

e- The femoral ring is bounded medially by the lacunar ligament

127- According the femoral ring all is true about its boundaries except:

a- medially by the lacunar ligament b- Laterally by the femoral vien

c- Posteriorlly by the superior pubic ramus d- Anteriorlly by the iliofemoral ligament

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

128- Concerning the femoral nerve all is true except:

a- nerve of root values (L2-L3-L4)

b- Emerges through the greater sciatic foramen behind to the obturator internus

c- Starting above the posas major muscle

d- It is lateral to both femoral artery and sheath

e- Terminates at the level below to the pubic tubercle by 2 terminal branches

129- Concerning the funcational distribution of the femoral nerve:

a- supplies the posas major muscle

b- Gives articular branches for only the hip joint

c- Both its cutaneous branches are out of the femoral triangle

d- Start branching just below the inguinal ligament

e- All is wrong

130- The greater trochanter of the femur is insertion for all of the following except

a. piriformis b. the 2 obturators

c. quadrates femoris d. gletus medius e. gletus minimus

131- Concerning the lesser trochanter all is true except:

a- the spiral line arises from it

b- Is the insertion of the iliopsoas muscle

c- Gives origin of the vastus medialis

d- Connected to the greater trochanter (anteriorlly + posteriorlly) by the intertrocahantric (line + crest) respectively

132- According the lina aspera muscle attachment all is true except:

a- origin of the short head of bicepis femoris muscle (lower intermediate part)

b- Insertion of all the adductor group muscles

c- Origin of 2 heads of the quadratus femoris muscle (the lips)

d- Ends below by discontinous ridge ended by the adductor tubercle where the hamistring part of the adductor maginus is inserted

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

133- Concerning the obturator foramen all is true except:

a- is so called due to incomplete closure by the obtutator membrane

b- the defect part is for the passage of the femoral neve

c- is origin of the 2 obturators on both sides

d- is the narrowest foramen of all the hip bone foramina

لا تعبدوه ليعطي..
بل أعبدوه ليرضي..
فأذا رضي أدهشكم بالعطاء!

134- concerning the femoral nerve all is true except:

a- a nerve considered the largest one of the lumber plexus with root values = (L2-L3-L4)

b- Emerges above the medial border of the psoas major muscle

c- Passes deep to the inguinal ligament lateral to both the femoral artery and sheath

d- Enters the femoral triangle and gives branches prior to enter it

e- Its both cutaneous branches (medial + intermediate) are contents of the femoral triangle

135-concerning the branches of the femoral nerve all is true except:

a- supplies all the muscles of the anterior compartment of thigh

b- Saphenous nerve is a branch from its posterior division

c- Gives articular branches for both the hip and knee joint

d- Starts the muscular branches prior to its entery at the femoral triangle

136-concerning the course of the femoral artery all is true except:

a- it is continuation of the external iliac artery

b- Passes deep to the inguinal ligament in the lateral compartment of the femoral sheath

c- At the apex of the femoral triangle it enters the subsartorial canal

d- Ends lateral to the femoral vien by passing through the adductor hiatus

e- Its continuation is the popliteal artery

137- To determine the anatomical position of the femoral artery all is true except:

a- it corresponds to all the line extending between the midinguinal point and the adductor tubercle

b- The thigh is flexed + abducted + laterally rotated

c- It is difficult to determine the femoral vien by the same manner

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

138- During its course at the thigh, the femoral artery:

a- at the femoral sheath, it is medial to the vien

b- At the femoral triangle, it is posterior to the posterior wall of the femoral sheath

c- At the apex of the femoral triangle, it becomes deeper while the vien is anterior to it

d- At the adductor hiatus, the artery is medial to the vien

139-the triple relation of both the femoral blood vessels at the thigh includes:

a- at the femoral triangle, the artery is lateral to the vien

b- At the apex of the femoral triangle, the artery is at front of the vien

c- At the adductor hiatus, the artery is medial to the vien

d- all of the above

140- All of these are branches of the femoral artery except:

a- profunda femoris artery b- descending genicular artery

c- superfascial external pudendal artery d- inferior gluteal artery

141- Concerning the saphenous hiatus all is true except:

a- it is a penetrated part of the fascia lata over the medial aspect of the upper of the thighb- all its margins are sharp and therefore called the falciform margin

c- it is closed by the cribriform fascia d- the great saphenous vien is one of the structures passing through it

142- Which of these structures pass through the saphenous opening?

a- great saphenous vien b-the 3 superfascial branches of the femoral artery

c- the superfascial lymph nodes d- all of the above

143- Concerning the profunda femoris artery all is true except:

a- the largest branch of the femoral artery

b- arises prior to the entery of the femoral artery at the femoral triangle

c- is separated from the femoral artery by the adductor longus muscle

d- gives only 3 perforating arteries

144- Concerning the course of the profunda femoris artery all is wrong except:

a- it leaves the femoral triangle by being embedded between the pectinus + adductor berivs

b- while the femoral artery is at the adductor canal , it is at front of both adductor berivs + maginus

c-Its end is the 3th perforating artery

d- Medial + lateral circumflex femoral arteries are the last branches

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

145- All of the following are correct about the branches of the profunda femoris artery except:

a- Medial + lateral circumflex femoral arteries are the first branches

b- There are 3 perforating arteries of it

c-The perforating arteries are protected by the tendinous arch of the adductor longus muscle

d-The perforating arteries are anastomosing behind the shaft of the femur

146-the artery sharing at the knee anastomois is:

a- medial circumflex femoral artery

b-the ascending branch of the lateral circumflex femoral artery

c- The 4th perforating artery

d- the acetabular branch of the medial circumflex femoral artery

147- Concerning the femoral vien all is true except:

a- is a continuation of the popliteal vien

b- at the adductor hiatus , it is medial to the femoral artery

c- it passes through the subsartorial canal deep to the descending femoral artery

d- external iliac vien is its continuation

e- deep to the inguinal ligament, it and the femoral artery are at 2 distinctive compartments of the femoral sheath

148- The only double innervated muscle of the medial compartment of thigh is

a. gracilis b. adductor longus c. adductor maginus d. obturator externus

149- The muscle which is innervated at the same pattern of the gracilis is:

a- Sartorius b- iliacus c- pectinus d- rectus femoris e- obturator internus

150- Concerning the muscles of the medial compartment of the thigh all is true except:

a- they are supplied by the obturator artery and nerve

b- only the adductor maginus has action on both the(knee + hip) joints

c- they accomidate the main bulk of the blood vessels of the thigh

d- gracilis is the longest one while the adductor maginus is the bigest

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

151- Concerning the adductor magnus all is true except:

a- its insertion is at an interrupted manner

b-has 2 parts of fibers that are of distinctive nerve supply with only (L4) representing a common root value for the nerves

c- it is the deepest one of the medial adductor group of the thigh d- it acts on both the (hip + knee) joints

Answers

1. E	3. D	5. C	7. A	9. B	11. B	13. B
2. A	4. C	6. E	8. D	10. D	12. A	14. B

بناء

إشراقة

15. D
16. E
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. A
21. D
22. B
23. E
24. C
25. A
26. D
27. D
28. D
29. A
30. C
31. D
32.E
33.E
34.A
35.B
36.A
37.D
38.A
39.B

40.C
41.A
42.D
43.B
44.A
45.D
46.B
47.A
48.C
49.B
50.D
51.B
52.C
53. D
54. C
55. E
56. C
57. E
58. A
59. E
60. C
61. A
62. E
63. B
64. D

65. C
66. C
67. B
68. A
69. C
70. D
71. A
72. D
73. C
74 B
75. C
76. A
77. B
78. D
79. C
80. A
81. C
82. C
83. B
84. A
85. D
86. B
87. D
88. C
89. D

90. B
91. A
92.c
93.b
94.c
95.c
96.b
97.c
98.d
99.d
100.a
101- D
10 2- E
10 3-A
104-B
10 5-B
10 6-D

10 7-C
108-A
109-A
110-E
111-E
112-D
1 13-E
114-E
1 15-E
116-C
117-D
118-D
119-E
1 20-D
1 21- D
122-C

123-B
1 24-A
1 25- C
126- C
1 27- D
128-B
129- E
130-C
1 31-C
1 32-B
133-B
134-**B**
135-**A**
136-**D**
137-**A**
138-**D**
139-**D**

140-**D**
141-**B**
142-**D**
143-**B**
144-**B**
145-**C**
146-**C**
147-**B**
148- **A**
149-**C**
150-**B**
151-**D**

فاطمة البرنس ، يسرا عجمية

Histology

1- Bipolar nerve cells are found

a- retina b- Olfactory mucosa

c- Cerebral cortex d- a&b

2-Pseudounipolar neurons are present in

a- spinal cord

b- Sympathetic ganglia

c- cerebellum

d- spinal ganglia

3-Anterior horn cells are examples of

a- bipolar neurons

b- multipolar neurons

c- pseudounipolar neurons

d- Golgi type II

4-Golgi type II:

a- have two poles

b- have short axons

c- have long axons

d- are always motor

e- are always sensory

5-In a neuron

a- dendrites carry signals away from cell body

b- the smooth endoplasmic reticulum is termed Nissl substance

c- the axon receives impulse from the cell body

d- the terminal button is located at the end of the axon

e- c&d

يا لله ...
فليتك تحلو و الحياة مريرة
و ليتك ترضى و الأنام غضاب
و ليت الذي بيني وبينك عامر
و بيني وبين العالمين خراب
إذا صح منك الود فالكل هين
و كل الذي فوق التراب ... تراب

إسراء السيد

6- In a neuron

a- dendrites carry signals away from cell body

b- there are few lysosomes

c- the smooth endoplasmic reticulum is termed Nissl substance

d- slow anterograde transport down the axon is mediated by microtubules

e- the terminal button is located at the end of the axon

7- Neurons possess

a- neurotubules b- neurofilaments

c- Nissl body d- mitochondria e- all correct

8- Neurons

a- can divide by mitosis

b- can divide by meiosis

c- are present only in the brain

d- are terminally differentiated cells

e- have feet like processes

9- The physiological activities of a neuron depend in part on all the following except the within the perikaryon

a- chromatin b- nissl substance

c- lipofuscin granules d- neurotubule

10- Nissl bodies are found in

a- synapses b- axon hillocks

c- neuroglia d- axon e- cell body and dendrites

11- Nissl bodies are composed of

a- synaptic vesicles

b- free ribosomes

c- lipoprotein

d- rough endoplasmic reticulum

e- b&d

12- Nissl bodies are composed of

a- synaptic vesicles b- free ribosomes

c- lipoprotein d- lysosomes

13- Large cytoplasmic aggregations of rER that stain intensely with basic dyes

a- Nissl granules b- neurotubules

c- synaptic vesicles d- axons

e- dendrites

14- Nissl granules are:

a- basophilic granules in the axon

b- aggregations of RER in the nerve cell body

c- responsible for myelin synthesis

d- free ribosomes in axon hillock

e- deep acidophilic granules in the nerve cell body.

15- Cellular processes with many synapses that conduct nervous impulses toward the neuronal cell body are called

a- Nissl granules b- neurotubules

b- synaptic vesicles c- axons

d- dendrites

16- Dendrites

a- do not contain Nissl substance

b- do not contain microtubules

c- often have spines or gemmules on their surface

d- do not contain neurofilament

17- Neuronal cytoplasmic process called dendrites

a- do not contain Nissl substance

b- have synapses that may sometimes number hundreds of thousands per cell

c- do not contain microtubules d- often have spines or gemmules on their surface

e- b& d

قصمت بلب الرضا والناس قد رقدوا
وبت أشكــو إلى مـــولاي ما أجد
وقـلــت يـــا أملــي فـي كــل نائبة
يا من عليه بكشف الضُـــر أعتـمد
أشـكـــو إلـيــك أمـــورا أنت تعلمها
مالي عـلــى حَـمْـلِـها صبرٌ ولا جلدُ
وقد بـسطـتُ يـدي بالذل مفتقــراً..
إليكَ يـا خـيرَ مـن مُدَّتْ إليهِ يـــدُ ،
فلا تـــرُدَّنـهـــا يـــا ربُ خـــائبـة..
فبَحْـــرُ جُـودِك يــروي كـــلَ من يــردُ .

18- Dendrites carry:

a- nerve impulses to the nerve cells.

b- nerve impulses away from the nerve cells.

c- nerve impulses from the nerve to the target organ

d- nerve impulses from receptors to the target organ

19-The axon hillock

a- contains rough endoplasmic reticulum.

b- contains ribosomes

c- contains microtubules (neurotubules) arranged in bundles

d- contains all of the above

20- The axoplasm contains

a- Golgi apparatus b- rough endoplasmic reticulum. c- ribosomes

d- all of the above

e- none of the above

21- The axoplasm contains

a- mitochondria b- neurofibrils

c- all of the above d- none of the above

22-all the following is true about The axon near their parent neuron cell body (axon hillock) except:

a- being more numerous

b- conducting impulses away from the perikaryon

c- being more constant in diameter

d- being more slender and smoother

23- Cellular processes that conduct nervous impulses from the neuronal cell body iscalled:

a- Nissl granules b- neurotubules

c- synaptic vesicles d- axons e- dendrites

إسراء السيد

24- The perineurium

a-Is a facial layer surrounding bundles of nerve fibers

b-Is a facial layer surrounding individual bundles of nerves

c-Is a thin layer of connective tissue covering individual nerves

d-Is composed of mostly reticular fibers

25- The perineurium:

a-Is surrounding the nerve trunk

b-Is surrounding individual nerve fibers

c-Is formed of mostly of reticular fibers

d-Is surrounding individual bundles of nerves

e-None of the above

26- Myelination is produced by

a- astrocytes

b- oligodendrocytes

c- Schwann cells

d- b&c

27- Myelination is produced in CNS by

a- astrocytes

b- oligodendrocytes

c- neural crest cells

d- Schwann cells

28- All the following is correct abou the Myelin except:

a- completely ensheathes myelinated axons throughout their length

b- may regenerate after damage in the peripheral nervous system

c- is formed by oligodendrocytes in the central nervous system

29- Osmic acid is specific to show

a- collagen fibers b- elastic fibers

c- reticular fibers d- axoplasm

e- myelin sheath

30- Non- myelinatednerve fibers:

a- are surrounded by a fold of Schwann cell

b- have no neuroglial covering

c- conduct impulses faster than myelinated nerves

d- have nodes of Ranvier

e- are very common in white matter of spinal cord

31- Myelinated nerve fibers

a- are surrounded by a fold of Schwann cell

b- conduct impulses to the target. cell or organ

c- have nodes of Ranvier

d- are very common in white matter of spinal cord

e- all of the above

32- Myelinated nerve fibers

a- are surrounded by a fold of Schwann cell

b- conduct impulses faster than non-myelinated nerves

c- have nodes of Ranvier

d- are very common in white matter of spinal cord

e- all of the above

33- Nodes of Ranvier

a- the narrow space between two Schwan cells

b- is covered by neurolemmal sheath

c- has no myelin covering

d- all of the above

34- Immediately external to the myelin sheath of a peripheral nerve fiber is

a- endothelium

b- Schwann cytoplasm

c- Basement membrane

d- axolemma

e- axon hillock

35- Immediately internal to the myelin sheath of a peripheral nerve fiber is

a- endothelium

b- Schwann cytoplasm

c- Basement membrane

d- axolemma

e- axon hillock

36- All the following is true about the peripheral nervous system except:

a- the epineurium surrounds a group of nerve bundles (fascicles)

b- the epineurium is composed of flattened epithelial-like cells

c- nodes of Ranvier are areas of bare axon between segments of myelination

37- Tracts of CNS are:

a- Non-myelinated with neurolemma.

b- Non-myelinated without neurolemma.

c- Myelinated with neurolemma.

d- Myelinated without neurolemma.

38- Non-myelinated nerve fibers

a- are either with or without neurolemma.

b- are present in sympathetic nerves

c- have nodes of Ranvier

قال الإمام علي أبن أبي طالب رضي الله عنه :
العلم خير من المال..
لأن المال يحرسه و العلم يحرسك..
والمال تفنيه النفقة و العلم يزكو على الإنفاق..
والعلم حاكم و المال محكوم عليه..
مات خازنو المال وهم أحياء..
و العلماء باقون مابقي الدهر..
أعيانهم مفقودة و آثارهم في القلب موجودة!!

d- a& b

39- Synaptic vesicles

a- contain neurotransmitters

b- enter the synaptic gap

c- become incorporated in the presynaptic membrane after emptying contents

d- a & c

40- Synapses may be found connecting

a- axon to axon

b- axon to dendrite

c- axon to nerve cell body

d- all of the above

e- non of the above

41- In a synapse

a- synaptic vesicles are derived solely from transport down the axon

b- release of neurotransmitter is mediated by voltage-sensitive calcium channels in the nerve terminal

c- release of transmitter substance is via diffusion through the presynaptic membrane

d- membrane from the synaptic vesicles becomes transiently incorporated into the presynaptic membrane

e- b& d

42- Match each description with the most appropriate neuron strucure

I - cellular processes with many synapses that conduct nervous impulses toward the neuronal body

II- large cytoplasmic aggregates of rough endoplasmic reticulum that stains intensely with basic dyes

III- contains neurotransmitters such as acetylcholine and serotinin

IV- abundant in axons and involved in anterograde bulk cytoplasmic transport

V- myelinated by Schwann cells and conducts nervous impulses away from the cell body

(a) Nissl substances

(b) Neurotubules

(c) Synaptic vesicles

(d) Axons

(e) Dendrites

إسراء السيد

43- The ganglia:

a- are found in the central nervous system

b- are found in the peripheral nervous system

c- contains multipolar nerve cells only

d- contains unipolar nerve cells only

e- contains bipolar nerve cells only

44- Spinal ganglia

a- contains synapse

b- contains multipolar cells

c- contains bipolar nerve cells

d- contains nerve cells arranged in groups or raws

45- Spinal ganglia

a- are found in the CNS

b- carry sensory impulses

c- contains synapses

d- contain multipolar nerve cells

e- contain bipolar nerve cells

46- Spinal ganglia

a- are found in the CNS

b- contains synapses

c- contain multipolar nerve cells

d- contain pseudounipolar nerve cells

e- contain bipolar nerve cells

47- Satellite cells are

a- flat cells around the nerve cells of spinal ganglia

b- flat cells around the nerve cells of sympathetic ganglia

c- multipolar nerve cells of sympathetic ganglia

d-a & b

إسراء السيد

48-Satellite cells

a- surround the nerve cells in spinal ganglia

b- are type of neuroglia

c- are not excitable cells

d- all of the above

e- none of the above

49- Wallerian degeneration

a- is rapid degeneration in the nerve fibers at the site of trauma

b- occurs in peripheral nerve fibers

c- the injured fibers becomes dull and fails to transmit nerve impulses

d- b& c

50- Wallerian degeneration occurs in:

a- the nerve cell.

b- the peripheral nerve fibers.

c- the nerve cell and the peripheral nerve fibers.

d- None of the above.

51- Wallerian degeneration is changes which occur in the:

a- proximal segment of the axon

b- nerve cell body

c- distal segment of the axon

d- all of the above

e- none of the above

52-Wallerian degeneration is changes which occur in the:

a- axon

b- myelin sheath

c- Schwann cells

d- all of the above

e- none of the above

إسراء السيد

53- Wallerian degeneration occurs in

a- the distal segment of the axon

b- the proximal segment of the axon

c- the nerve cell body

d- the tracts of CNS

54-Retrograde degeneration occurs in:

a- the nerve cell.

b- the peripheral nerve fibers.

c- the nerve cell and the peripheral nerve fibers.

d-The nerve fiber at the site of trauma

e- None of the above.

ANSWERS:

1- d	2- d	3- b	4- b
5- e	6- e	7- e	8- d
9- c	10- e	11- e	12- b
13- a	14- b	15- d	16- c
17- e	18- a	19- c	20- e
21- c	22- a	23- d	24- b
25- d	26- d	27- b	28- a
29- e	30- a	31- e	32- e

33- d	34- b	35- d	36- b
37- d	38- d	39- d	40- d
41- e	42- I (e) II (a) III (c) IV (b) V (d)		
43- b	44- d	45- b	46- d
47- d	48- d	49- d	50- b
51- c	52- d	53- a	54- a

قال أحد الصالحين:

اعمل للدنيا قدر بقاؤك فيها
و اعمل للآخرة قدر بقاؤك فيها
و اعمل للنار قدر صبرك عليها
و اعمل للجنة قدر اشتياقك لها

إسراء السيد

Biochemistry:

1. All of the following are major components of synovial fluid except:

a. protinases. b. collagenases.

c. keratansulphate. d. Hyaluronic acid.

2. The bond between glucuronic acid and N.acetyl D-glucosamine is

a. H-bond. b. O-bond.

c. covalent bond. d. None of the above.

3. One of the hydrolytic products of hyaluronic acid is

a. Sulphoric acid. b. glucuronic acid.

c. N-acetylgalactosamine. d. L-iduronic acid.

4. The sugar unit that found in glycoprotein is

a. 6-deoxy L galactose. b. mannose.

c. N-acetyl glucosamine. d. N-acetylgalactosamine. e. all of the above.

5. All of the following are the major component of cartilage except:

a. proteoglycans. b. water.

c. collagen. d. glycoprotien.

6. The GAGS attached to the core protein are

a. chondroitinsulphate. b. keratansulphate.

c. dermatansulphate. d. heparansulphate. e. all of the above.

7. All of the following are hydrolytic product of chondroitin sulphate except:

a. D-glucuronic acid. b. Acetic acid.

c. sulphuric acid. d. D-glucosamine

8. All of the following GAGs have uronic acid in these structure except:

a. chondrotinsulphate. b. keratansulphate.

c. Dermatansulphate. d. Heparansulphate.

نورهان المنشاوى

9. The GAG that present in the cornea is

a. heparansulphate. b. Dermatansulphate.

c. keratansulphate. d. chondrotinsulphate.

10. The two GAGs that may have iduronic acid are:

a. chondrotinsulphate and heparin sulphate.

b. heparansulphate and dermatansulphate.

c. heparansulphate and keratin sulphate.

11. Every third amino acid in each sequence of tropocollagen is:

a. hydroxy lysine. b. hydroxyproline. c. glycine. d. proline.

12. The preprocollagen is formed in:

a. polyribosomes. b. free ribosomes.

c. endoplasmic reticulum. d. None of the above.

13. Hormones that are responsible for bone growth are:

a. growth hormones.

b. parathyroid hormones.

c.1,25dihydroxy hormone.

d. a&c.

e. b&c.

14. All of the following are factors help in Ca^{++} absorption except:

a. proteins.

b. vitamin D.

c. High PH.

d. Lactose.

15. Plasma calcium can be exsist in the form of:

a. complexed citrate.

b. ionized calcium.

c. protein bound calcium.

d. all of the above.

نورهان المنشاوى

16. The plasma level of phosphorus is:

a. 7-9 mg/dl.

b. 3-6mg/dl.

c. 2-5mg/dl.

d. 3-4.5mg/dl.

عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه أن رجلاً سأل النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم عن الساعة
فقال : متى الساعة ؟ قال : وماذا أعددت لها ؟
قال : لا شيء إلا أني أحب الله ورسوله صلى الله عليه وسلم ،
فقال : " أنت مع من أحببت " ،
قال أنس : " فما فرحنا بشيء فرحنا بقول النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أنت مع من أحببت ، قال
أنس : فأنا أحب النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وأبو بكر وعمر وأرجو أن أكون معهم بحبي إياهم
وإن لم أعمل بمثل أعمالهم "

نورهان المنشاوى

تم بحمد الله